The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important from Washington.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUT-GEN. SCOTT

Gen. McClellan in Command of the Army.

Rebel Movements on the Upper Potomac

Probable Withdrawal of their Main Body from Leesburgh.

THEIR PICKETS ON HARRISON'S ISLAND.

More Batteries Erected on the Lower Potomac.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY GEN. DIX.

Maryland Rebels to be Arrested on Election Day.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The country will not be surprised to learn that Gen. SCOTT has resigned, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is now in absolute command of the army.

Gen. SCOTT leaves Washington for New-York to-morrow morning, on a special train, *viâ* Harrisburgh. He will be accompanied by Gen. CAMERON.

OPINIONS RELATIVE TO ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Public opinion here is about equally divided as to the probability of an advance of the grand army. On the one side it is alleged that the troops are being prepared for Winter quarters, and that the military leaders are not prepared for battle. Others allege that there is a political necessity for a fight; that Gen. MCCLELLAN has full discretionary power, and although a little delayed by the Ball's Bluff disaster, will give us occasion for rejoicing soon.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter, received to-day, from Darnestown, Md., says that the rebels now have their pickets on Harrison's Island, and that reliable intelligence from Leesburgh gives information that, on Tuesday succeeding the fight at Ball's Bluff, the rebels withdrew their forces from Leesburgh, on our troops being thrown over at Edwards' Ferry, leaving only a few battalions to keep up appearances and watch our movements. They subsequently took away all their supplies, and were, at the latest accounts, resting on Goose Creek, seven miles south of Leesburgh.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

A new battery of rifled guns, three in number, has been discovered about a mile and half below any that have been heretofore fired. It is situated a little below a new brick house, not far from the wharf at Evansport.

A few days ago the rebels sent a small boat from Quantico Creek over towards Budd's Ferry, bearing a flag of truce. When she had approached to within two or three hundred yards of the Maryland shore a barrel, with something attached to it, was thrown overboard, and the boat immediately turned and pulled back to the Virginia shore. The barrel is supposed to contain an infernal machine.

The *Resolute* came up to the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon and went down to the flotilla again in an hour or two. The *Pusey* came up late last night and left the Yard again early this morning. Both steamers report that affairs are without change down the river.

The rebel steamer *George Page* is still cooped up in Quantico Creek, but has worked her way sufficiently far in to be out of sight from the Maryland shore.

The work on our batteries is progressing finely, and a number of guns and mortars have been mounted.

A few oyster pungies run the blockade now and then, and yesterday a schooner is said to have passed down.

The gunboat *Cœur-de-Leon* arrived at the Navy-yard this evening, with news from the Lower Potomac to this noon. She reports affairs in *statu quo* in the vicinity of the rebel batteries; that the rebels continue to fire at our troops, but fail to hit; that no vessels are coming up except a stray smack occasionally, and that no engagements of our boats with the rebel batteries have taken place within two days. The *Herald's* stories to the contrary are exaggerations, founded upon occasional stray shots. We shall, undoubtedly, have interesting news from that quarter in a few days.

THE ADVANCE OF HEINTZELMAN'S PICKETS.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S pickets continue to advance down the Virginia shore, and have crossed the Occoquan. The pickets are very strong, one company of each regiment being constantly on that duty. No trace of the rebels in any force has been seen in this direction for two weeks. Occasionally a stray rebel is seen, but they all maintain a respectful distance.

PASSES TO GO SOUTH.

The number of persons applying for passes to go South has so much increased of late as to give rise to inquiry as to the cause. It seems that there are secession emissaries and lawyers in several of the Northern cities, who are advising their clients to comply with the call of JEFF. DAVIS, requiring all Southern property holders to come South, under penalty of sequestration if they refuse. It is well known that all who go South, in accordance with this advice, are compelled to swear allegiance to the Confederate States, and to contribute a part of their property for the support of the rebellion—thus rendering the whole of it liable to confiscation by the United States Government. As to the threat of sequestration by the insurrectionists, it is hardly necessary to say that all property so taken will be restored to its owners by the United States Government on the reëstablishment of its authority. Those who are thus playing upon the fears of the weak and timid for profit, or for a criminal purpose, will not escape the attention of the Government.

MORE SEIZURES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, to-day ordered the seizure of the goods of WASHINGTON & Co., of Alexandria, to insure the payments of claims made by loyal citizens. One of the members of the firm, a degenerate namesake of GEORGE WASHINGTON, is in the rebel army. Judge FREESE also appointed Mr. WRIGHT, who lives in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, the agent of the Government, to take charge of the property of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

Provost-Marshal D. A. GRIFFITH, and Messrs. BERKLEY and STOUTENBERG, of Alexandria, have been appointed a Commission to assess the property left by WITMER & Co., with a view to the satisfaction of all their creditors as far as possible Unless the Government interferes by positive action, the property will be turned over to the Northern creditors. It is stated, to-day, that the Cabinet will not hesitate to take the responsibility of making a precedent, and give our Northern merchants redress in equity, when the law fails to secure their rights.

A RESIDENT OF VIENNA ARRESTED.

A man named Dr. LOYD, a resident of Vienna, was arrested yesterday afternoon by a squad of men attached to Gen. HANCOCK'S command, on suspicion of furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy. LOYD has been allowed to pass through our lines with impunity for some time past, but certain circumstances have lately transpired which warranted his arrest on the above-named charge. He was sent to Washington.

A CONTRABAND FROM BULL RUN.

A negro who escaped from Bull Run the day previous, came within our lines at Vienna yesterday. The fellow ran away from his master, an officer in a South Carolina regiment, to avoid a flogging. He states that there are fifty thousand soldiers within two miles of Fairfax Court-House, and that there are as many thousand more behind them. The advance force out near Fairfax Court-House is commanded by BONHAM, of South Carolina. The negro also says that the cars are running on the railroad from Fairfax Station to Manassas Junction, and that the rails have not been torn up as reported.

A SUSPICIOUS SOUTH CAROLINA LADY.

The South Carolina lady who has been in Washington several weeks, endeavoring to sell the Government the code of signals adopted by the rebels, has not succeeded. The Government does not seem disposed to invest $100,000 for the afore. said signals, nor does the lady find ready access to our camps. Uncharitable suspicions are afloat that the lady has not entirely lost all sympathy with the political fortunes of her native State.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

The outer pickets of Gen. MCCALL'S division were driven in last night, indicating an advance of the rebel army. A large party was sent out to meet them, when they retreated. Their object evidently was to capture the men on the outposts.

Signal lights were plainly visible last night in the direction of Leesburgh and also toward Centerville.

A NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Naval Court of Inquiry, to consist of Commodores SHUBRICK, STRIBLING and SANDS, has been ordered to convene in this city on Monday, the 4th inst., to inquire into the causes of the failure of Commodore GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, as the commanding officer of the *Keystone State*, to obey the orders given him, July 19, by the Secretary of the Navy, to proceed to sea, for the purpose of pursuing the *Sumter*, until some definite information of her should be obtained, and if such information could not be obtained, to proceed to Jamaica to coal; thence to St. Thomas, and return to Havana and Key West, there to report for the Gulf Squadron.

THE WEATHER AND THE EXPEDITION.

The state of the weather has been such that we may reasonably expect the naval expedition to have made its mark somewhere. This expedition may be followed by others, rapidly harassing the Southern coast. It would, perhaps, astonish John Bull if we should open a couple of cotton ports for him and ourselves within a few weeks.

ANOTHER RUMOR ABOUT FREMONT.

An absurd rumor has been afloat in Washington to-day, to the effect that Gen. FREMONT is organizing a rebellion in the West.

EXPERIMENTAL MORTAR FIRING.

Experimental firing with a 10-inch mortar was made at the Navy-yard, this morning. With a charge of three pounds of powder, and an elevation of forty-five degrees, a shell, not charged, weighing one hundred and two pounds, was projected to a distance of 1,400 yards, the time of flight being about seventeen seconds. The firing demonstrated that considerable accuracy may be attained with the old-fashioned mortar, and that at distances of from one thousand to twenty-five hundred yards, they are very effective weapons.

THE FREAKS OF MILITARY LAW.

On the 12th of May last, private WILLIAM JONES, Company E, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, fell asleep on his post at Camp Mansfield, near Washington. Private WILLIAM JONES was tried for this offence, it being a violation of the 46th article of war, before a Court-martial, and was found guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the District of Columbia Penitentiary for three years. Though the Court had thus dispensed military justice, it seems that its members did not feel fully satisfied with the sentence, and the Court was again convened, when they reconsidered the matter and concluded that JONES must suffer ten years' instead of three years' imprisonment, and in addition thereto to forfeit all pay and allowances due him. A subsequent influx of *post facto* wisdom satisfied the Court that they had not yet done full justice to the somniferous soldier, and on the 9th day of September, "the Court feeling that this offence was one of the greatest of military crimes, and feeling, also, its responsibility, and the fact, that from the lax state of discipline, example was necessary, does sentence Private WILLIAM JONES, of Company E, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the proper authority may direct—two-thirds of the members present concurring therein." The Court was prevented from a further reconsideration of the case by an order from Gen. MCCLELLAN, who very properly, after reviewing the ridiculous proceedings in the case, ordered Private WILLIAM JONES, Company E, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, to be released from custody, and that he be returned to his duty.

NO LARGE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Applications have been made by the Colonels of some of the volunteer regiments for permission to recruit their regiments up to the standard of the new regiments of regulars, authorized by the recent act of Congress, namely: 2,500 men. The applications have been refused.

CARELESSNESS.

The carelessness of some of our volunteers was illustrated recently by three scouts of the Michigan Fifth walking into one of the New-Jersey camps at night, and getting within arm's length of the guards before they were challenged.

FIRST DEATH IN THE NEW-JERSEY SECOND.

The first death in the Second New-Jersey Regiment, during a service of five months, occurred last evening. Their sick in the hospital amount to less than five per cent., and none of these are considered dangerous cases. The commanding officer, Col. MCLEAN, is a West Pointer.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is now in this city, attending the session of the Board of Commissioners for the London Exhibition.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

His Letter of Resignation to the Secretary of War.

Order of the President Placing Him on the Retired List.

Visit of the President and Cabinet to the General---Interesting Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1.

The following letter from Gen. SCOTT was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.

Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that the repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, beg to to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. SCOTT'S request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. MCCLELLAN was therefore, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. SCOTT. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is ordered to be placed and hereby is placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. SCOTT has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag when assailed by parricidal rebellion. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. SCOTT thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

"PRESIDENT: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

President: You must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement, I shall offer up my prayers to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily."

"The President then took leave of Gen. SCOTT, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

GENERAL: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New-York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience after their return, to make known their wishes to me. I desire, you now, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel, and secretary, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore."

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War accompany Gen. SCOTT to New-York to-morrow by the early train.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. SCOTT:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent Act of Congress. In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your wise counsels and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire coöperation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department, and convulsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, that has protected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health, and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, your friend and servant.

(Signed,)
SIMEON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, present.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ORDER ON ASSUMING COMMAND.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN to-night issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—In accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but, confiding as I do in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing, as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood, who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of CORTEZ in the land of the Montezumas, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, whose efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life, a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country, a citizen whom his declining years has given to the world the most shining instance of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career and character of WINFIELD SCOTT, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us; let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

(Signed,) GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding U. S. A.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

PROCLAMATION BY MAJ.-GEN. DIX.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 1.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1861.

To the United States Marshal of Maryland, and the Provost-Marshal of the City of Baltimore:

Information has come to my knowledge that certain individuals, who formerly resided in this State, and are known to have been recently in Virginia bearing arms against the authority and the forces of the United States, have returned to their former homes with the intention of taking part in the election of the 6th of November inst., thus carrying out at the polls the treason they have committed in the field.

There is reason also to believe that other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged in similar acts of hostility to the United States, or in actively aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States, are about to participate in the election for the same treacherous purpose, with the hope of carrying over the State, by disloyal votes, to the cause of rebellion and treason.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls to effect their criminal attempt to convert the elective franchise into an engine for the subversion of the Government, and for the encouragement and support of its enemies.

In furtherance of this object, I request the Judges of Election of the several precincts of the State in case any such person shall present himself and offer his vote, to commit him until he can be taken into custody by the authority of the United States, and I call on all good and loyal citizens to support the Judges of Election, the United States Marshal and his deputies, and the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore and Police, in their efforts to secure a free and fair expression of the voice of the people of Maryland, and at the same time to prevent the ballot-box from being polluted by treasonable votes.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Oct. 31.

The recent order assigning the Maryland Brigade to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, causes general dissatisfaction among the privates and subordinate officers. They argue that, having performed extraordinary and arduous guard duty for four months on the Upper Potomac, they are entitled to a position where they can win distinction for themselves and their officers. It is but justice to state that this regiment, under the well-known military ability and experience of Col. KENLY, now stands in the first ranks of this division for discipline and efficiency, and officers and privates are ambitious to show to the country that the Union sentiment of Maryland is well represented on the battle-field for the Union.

It may not be generally known that Hon. JOHN STROTHER, the uncompromising Unionist of Berkley Springs, has been released by his captors, and is now enjoying good health at his own residence. His son 'Porte Crayon," is attached to the Engineer Corps of Gen. BANKS' division.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, and suite, were yesterday the guests of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, of the Third Brigade, and a citizen of Michigan. The party enjoyed the hospitalities of the General's log-cabin lodge with evident satisfaction, and thence proceeded to inspect the condition and requirements of the Michigan troops under Gen. STONE.

As an evidence of the rapidity of the movements of this Division, and the energy and endurance of our men, the following data are submitted:

The Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth (Col. MURPHY,) left their encampment at 9 P. M., on the 21st, for Coonrod's Ferry; arrived there at 2 A. M. on the 22d; distance fifteen miles. Crossed the canal, and picketed the river two miles below the Ferry, a battalion crossing over to Harrison's Island, to assist in removing the dead and wounded, without relief, food or rest, until 3 P. M. They then commenced to fell trees to build a bridge over to the island. At 4 P. M., were ordered to Edwards' Ferry, a distance of six miles; arrived there at dark; heavy rain during the day; no fire, shelter or rations; laid on arms all night; on the 20th ordered to Muddy Branch to picket the river for nine miles; arrived there at 8 P. M., wading through mud and swollen creeks, waist deep; night intensely cold; no shelter, as the wagon train did not arrive until noon on the 24th. Notwithstanding all this exposure and privation, not one of these hardy Pennsylvanians faltered or has since suffered any illness in consequence.

Information is being privately circulated in this section, to the effect that a plan is on foot to surround, or cut off the supplies of this division; but your correspondent cannot learn how it is to be accomplished, whether by a concerted action of the rebels, the Maryland Disunionists, or otherwise; nor can he trace the report to anything like reliable authority. It is therefore probable that it is only a *canard*.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Advance Guard of the National Army at Ozark.

PRICE NEAR THE ARKANSAS BORDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The total number of killed, wounded and missing of the body guard is 51. The killed and wounded of the rebels, according to their own statement, is about 80. The Home Guard appears to have come out strong. They captured and brought back Major WHITE, who was a prisoner, and the fourteen rebels who were taking him to Gen. PRICE'S camp. Last night, about twenty of them charged on Lieut.-Colf JOHN H. PRICE and twelve other rebels, killing one of them, twelve miles south of here, and bronght all the rest on, and they are now prisoners in our camp.

The rear divisions of our army are coming up to us by forced marches. Gens. POPE and HUNTER'S commands are expected here this evening, and Gen. MCKINSTRY'S to-morrow.

All of our troops are in the best of spirits and full of enthusiasm.

Gen. FREMONT has taken possession of the flouring mill in this county, and is rapidly gathering supplies for the army.

Gen. PRICE is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful whether he will give us battle.

The rebel officers thought that the body guard that made the attack was twenty-five hundred strong, and on their retreat swore at the men as a set of cowards. We got about sixty of their muskets, dropped in their flight.

Our advance is at Ozark, 15 miles south of here.

Fifteen of the body-guard were buried yesterday afternoon, with military honors. The Berton Cadets, Holman's Sharpshooters, Gen. FREMONT and staff, all the surviving and unwounded guards, and a large number of citizens, male and female, followed in the procession. The bodies were buried in one grave, into which Gen. FREMONT cast the first earth.

RELEASE OF COL. MULLIGAN BY GEN. PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Nov. 1.

Passengers from the West report that Col. MULLIGAN had been released by Gen. PRICE. He was seen at Warrensburgh, to-day, on his way to Lexington to bring away a child left there.

His release indicates that the Commission from St. Louis some days since to effect the exchange of Cols. MULLIFAN, PEABODY, and Major VAN HORN, for Gen. FROST, Col. BOWEN and Major WILLIAMS, captured at Camp Jackson, has been successful.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

There were no movements of more than ordinary importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, although business is as brisk as ever. The officers on duty at the yard, and those in and around the City, were paid off yesterday, but the men have not yet been paid. The storeship *Supply* is taking in her stores, and will be ready for sea in the course of a few days. The bark *Roebuck* has hauled into the berth vacated by the *Sheppard Knapp*, and is being armed and supplied with stores and provisions. The steamer *New-London* left the yard and anchored off the Battery. She will sail at once. The *Santiago de Cuba*, which we reported ready for sea yesterday, will not be put into commission until next week.

A sergeant's guard of marines left the Brooklyn Marine barracks yesterday for the United States steamer *Mohawk*, on blockading duty at Key West. The guards of the *Wyandotte*, *Crusader* and *Sumter*, who have recently returned from a two years' cruise on the coast of Cuba, have not been granted the usual furlough, and in consequence ten of them—or about one-third of the whole number—have deserted.

The steamer *Connecticut*, which was sent after the rebel steamer *Nashville* at a few hours' notice, and before she was quite ready for sea, is undergoing a thorough overhauling. In addition to new port-holes, which are being made, other alterations are in progress. Her deck-houses, &c., will be removed, and accommodations for a larger crew will be fitted up.

The purchased ferryboat *John P. Jackson* has not arrived at the Navy-yard, but will probably be altered at a private ship-yard, and afterwards sent to the Navy-yard to receive her armament and be put into commission. Nearly all the purchased vessels have been altered at private yards.

Eighteen or twenty of the Cape Hatteras prisoners who were too sick to be removed still remain in hospital on Governor's Island. The quarters occupied by the prisoners are being whitewashed and cleaned out—not before this cleaning process was imperatively necessary.

Col. MILTON COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, about whose fate there was some uncertainty, although there was every reason to believe that he was taken prisoner, is stated to be wounded in the wrist, and to be a prisoner. Great sorrow is expressed both by the officers and men of the regiment at being so soon deprived of their Colonel, of whom they were justly proud.

The newly appointed naval officers now at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., are as follows:

Assistant Surgeons.—Adolphe A. Hoehling, Pennsylvania; E. Kushier, Maryland.

Acting Masters.—G. J. Averey, New-York; C. A. Austin, Alex. Hamilton, Massachusetts.

Acting Masters' Mates.—H. P. Cooley, Connecticut; Chas. W. Campbell, Massachusetts; Chas. H. Tillinghast, Rhode Island; W. R. Morton, New-York; Jas. C. Staples, New-York; L. G. Cook, Connecticut; J. A. Johnstone, District of Columbia; C. M. Bird, Delaware; J. W. Turner, New-York; Henry Clay Leslie, Maryland; M. Hickey, District of Columbia; A. K. Noyes, Virginia; G. H. Lounsberry, New-York; Wm. Messer, Massachusetts; F. A. Miller, Connecticut; J. T. Hughes, New-York; J. M. Forsyth, Pennsylvania; George Weeden, Rhode Island; G. E. McConnell, Virginia; J. B. Kent, District of Columbia; J. H. Raymond, New-York; J. G. Kechler, D. W. Jackson, Pennsylvania.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

RECEPTION OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

INTRIGUES OF THE REBELS IN ENGLAND.

Actual State of French and English Sentiments.

Official Announcement of the Triple Treaty About Mexico.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SUPPLY.

The American Treaty with China Repudiated.

The European mails brought by the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, Oct. 19, to Boston, reached New-York last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of files and correspondence to the latest date.

A letter from KOSSUTH, touching Hungarian affairs, appears in the English papers.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes, Oct. 15: "*On dit* to-day, with an air of some mystery, in Governmental circles, that a 'great Republic of South America' has demanded permission to place itself under the protection of France, and has offered, if its request be granted, to accord commercial concessions, and territorial ones also, if required. But what the Republic referred to is, and on what authority the *on dit* rests, was not told."

By the *Dresdener Nachrichten*, we learn of a purchase by Americans (which side not stated) of 24,000 muskets, executed at Liege to the order of the Saxon Government, which parts with them at a good profit.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna states that the artillery of the Austrian army is about to be completely transformed. All the smooth-bore cannons, and all the cannons rifled on the French system, are to be set aside, and rifled cannon, on LENK'S model, to be fired with cotton powder, are to be substituted. There are to be two calibres—pieces of four, for ordinary brigade artillery of four horses, and for mounted artillery of six horses, and pieces of eight for the reserve. The mountain artillery, however, is to consist of pieces of three, part of which are to be in bronze, weighing 150 pounds each, and part in cast-steel, weighing 44 pounds. The latter to be placed on carriages of iron, which can be taken to pieces.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Sentiments of the English in Paris on American Affairs—Report of Prince Napoleon to the Emperor—Demands of Spain upon Mexico—The Course of Opinion in France—Miss Ada Phillips in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

If we may judge of the feeling against the North among the commercial people of England by that manifested by the English commercial people located at Paris, it must be terrible indeed. No slander is too absurd to be told, none too gross to be believed. Whether from commercial rivalry, from the menacing growth, or from what they call the impertinence of the Yankee race, we seem to have no friends left in this particular class of the English people. Not that they love the South or Slavery; but they are furious at the idea that the North should even attempt to avert the threatened rupture of the great Republic, and will be still more furious if the North be successful. The doctrine of free trade which England is forcing on all Europe, and which she has failed to force on the United States, has turned away the sympathies of the commercial classes from the race to which they are allied by blood and directed them into new and strange channels. The Morrill tariff falling upon English commerce at a moment when France was opening her ports to this same commerce, formed a contrast too striking even for English tenacity, and to-day we see the unnatural and unusual spectacle of Frenchmen and Englishmen joining in a common depreciation of America and her institutions.

Among the least apocryphal of the stories which are repeated here in English and French commercial circles, is one to the effect that the Southern Confederacy has sold to English speculators, at a price so low, or cash in advance, as to render the risk not too great, the cotton the Confederacy now holds in its hands, and which is to be handed over to the English owners of it through the first port which the National navy opens. The Southern Confederacy thus hopes to obtain money to carry on the war indefinitely; but it remains to be seen whether the National Government will overlook such a fraudulent operation.

The gin-shops of London have invented a drink called "Bull Run." The wit of the thing is rather weak, and will readily suggest itself to every one acquainted with the properties of the *juniperus communis*.

It is reported here that in the long report which Prince NAPOLEON has made to the Emperor and his Cabinet on American affairs, the Prince, while showing throughout a strong sympathy for the North and the cause of the Union, yet expresses the opinion that a subjugation of the South is impossible, and that sooner or later the separation must be recognized as final. We have reason to believe that the Prince has made no such report as this, and that the farthest he goes on the subject of the subject of the final issue of the struggle, is to admit the possibility of the Southern Confederacy maintaining itself.

The *Pays*, ministerial journal, and likely to be well informed on the subject, gives the following as the *ultimatum* the Spanish Government has addressed to President JUAREZ: 1. Spain demands ample satisfaction for the insult offered her Ambassador, and to this effect, that a special Ambassador shall be sent to Madrid to carry and offer the required apology. 2. The explicit recognition of the Mon-Almonte Treaty, and the opening of a credit sufficient to cover the unpaid instalments since the period when COMONFORT ceased to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, or, if Mexico prefers, the immediate payment in place of this, of a sum of 10,000,000 of reals. 3. The punishment of Mex-

ican subjects who have interfered with the interests of Spanish subjects, and an indemnity for the capture of the vessel *La Concession*. 4. In case of the refusal of the Mexican Government to these demands within twelve days after their signification, the Spanish fleet and army under the command of Gens. SERRANO and RUBALCABA will take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. This *ultimatum* will probably be delivered to the Mexican Government about the 1st of December. The armed force with which Spain will back up this *ultimatum* is quite formidable.

The Chambers of Commerce of the manufacturing towns of France, as well as many of the large manufacturers in different parts of the country, have had interviews lately with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order to make representations on the state of trade with America, and to claim from his Excellency the intervention of the Government on their behalf. Some of these, especially the Chambers of Commerce, demand a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the others demand protection for their commercial interests in Mexico.

M. ROUY, who was lately charged with the American department of the liberal journal, *La Presse*, has taken up the defence of the Union with a vigor and an ability we had renounced all hope of finding in any French writer. His last article is devoted to that exploded text, that "Cotton is King;" and he handles the subject in the most masterly manner.

Under the influence of the fright lately received by the municipal authorities on account of the sudden want of grain, and the required augmentation in the price of bread, the efforts to fill up the deficit in the State granaries have been so active, that before the 1st of January the usual supply will be obtained. The freighting business of the railways to Brussels and Marseilles, on this account, was never so active.

Miss ADA PHILLIPS, of New-York, under the Italianized name of Fillippi, has obtained a two months' engagement at the Italian Opera of Paris, and makes her dangerous bow to a Paris audience to-morrow evening, in the character of *Azucena*, in "The Trovatore." It is thought by those who have heard her that she will succeed.

MALAKOFF.

SECESSION INTRIGUES IN ENGLAND.

Success of the Bermuda in Running the Blockade—Activity and Resources of Rebel Agents in the Great Towns—Manufacture of Arms—The Movement to Break the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The steamer *Bermuda*, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, has run the blockade and reached Savannah in safety. So we are told from America, and the Secessionists here are exultant. They say that this will, in the first place, show the European Governments how weak the blockade is, and encourage them to break it; and they say, besides, that there was powder and clothing enough on board of her to place their army on an effective footing. In short, I see no reason to doubt what I have heard stated, that this success is as good to them as ten thousand lives. It is likely to cost us at least that. With all our fleet, it seems strange that we could not catch this vessel, for I recollect that as early as the 24th of August, I mentioned the rumor here that such a vessel had sailed, and that our authorities here knew of it. It could have been no other than this same vessel, and of course the Navy Department must have had still earlier knowledge than that, and yet the *Bermuda* seems to have gone straight in, without trouble. To say the least, it is annoying, and what are the consequences? We have hardly heard this news than we see it announced in all the papers that a steamer, called the *Fingal*, freighted with an enormous quantity of munitions of war of every sort, has left the Clyde nominally for Madeira and the west coast of Africa, but of course really for America. I mentioned in my letter a fortnight since that there was a story in Liverpool that such a vessel was getting ready, and now here she is. These things trouble us loyalists here excessively, for every cartridge on board of this vessel may be the life of some of our friends or relations; every pound of powder represents a terrible loss to our side; every rag of clothing represents so much longer continuance of this war. Nor does one such steamer, or two such, end the matter. The short stay I made in Liverpool and Glasgow, convinced me that things were worse off for us than I had supposed. The Secessionists there are exceedingly strong, and what is worse, they are in no want of money. I stated some time ago that their principal source of supply was the funds which the Southern Banks had transferred to England on the breaking out of the war, but I underestimated the sum. Besides this there are large private resources which are hard to estimate at all, as they are deposited in many different places and are liable to fluctuations, particularly in the matter of cotton, which has nearly doubled in price, and to its Southern owners, of course, if there are any, brings a continually increasing wealth. I do not believe that there is any fear of an overestimate when I say that there must be at least fifteen million dollars of Southern property here in England. This accounts for the fact that they have been able to buy the monopoly of the manufacture of arms in the English market; that they have freighted two steamers with cargoes, which, in the case of the *Fingal*, is stated at $300,000, and in that of the *Bermuda* could hardly have been less; that they have bought the steamers themselves, as it seems to be supposed they have; and that, if rumor is to be believed, they are preparing to continue this process as soon as they hear the fate of the last venture. Indeed, they must do so, for their purchases of arms and munitions of war in England are enormous, and amount, in Birmingham alone, if the newspapers are to be believed, to $100,000 a month. It stands to reason that all these arms and accoutrements must be sent off somehow, and there is only one way. It stands to reason, also, that every such cargo run in represents an army to them, and to us the lives of thousands of men, and, perhaps, the loss of the contest, and the final destruction of the Union. Is it possible that the *Fingal* will be allowed to find a port?

Another curious fact is connected with this in an indirect way. I was told about a fortnight since, in Liverpool, that there was a man there whose name I was also told, who was intriguing among the merchants and newspapers to organize a party in favor of the breaking of our blockade. He seems to have had a certain success in that city, and there is no doubt a party in the country at large in favor of this course, but it is not large enough to cause any alarm. You may rely upon it that, as matters now stand, there is not the slightest danger of such a step from England. Lord RUSSELL'S speech, if properly understood, settles that question, and even the *Times*, though it has published a leader strangely misrepresenting that speech, does not give the least countenance to such a course. I know the feeling among the business men of this city on that point, and I am positive that they have no wish to undertake such a task. This is all that Americans have to care about, for as to English opinions on the subject of our troubles, they are not of the least consequence to us, and we are only laughed at here for caring about them. Our success will make them agree with us whether they will or no.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEASURE.

From the London Post—(Official.)

We believe we may state that, subject to the terms of the Convention between England, France and Spain, which is likely to be concluded in the course of a few days, the expedition which is about to be dispatched to Mexico will consist of three squadrons, respectively furnished by the contracting parties. It is understood that for the purpose of affording immediate and efficient protection to the lives and properties of foreigners resident in Mexico, her Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, have determined also to dispatch a military force, consisting of six thousand men, of which five thousand will be contributed by Spain and one thousand by France.

No one can doubt that the course which Her Majesty's Government is thus about to pursue, will be in strict conformity with the principles of public law. Earl RUSSELL has stated that Her Majesty's Government have a right, by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and for the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico, and that Her Majesty's Government will exercise that right. If we were to give a catalogue of the outrages which, for a series of years, have marked the conduct of the successive factions which have exercised power in Mexico, surprise could only be felt at the long forbearance which England, France and Spain have displayed. British subjects have been imprisoned and murdered, British property has been seized and confiscated, and the captain of a British man-of-war has been waylaid and seriously wounded in the close vicinity of the Mexican Capital. In no instance has the slightest redress been afforded. But, independently of these direct acts of robbery, oppression and assassination, there is an old standing grievance, which of itself fully justifies the strong measures which England, in conjunction with two other European Powers, is about to adopt. Mexico owes more than ten millions sterling to British subjects, the interest upon which she refuses to pay. The principle of public law applicable to the case which we have just put, was very clearly stated by Lord PALMERSTON in 1847. On the 6th of July, of that year, the late Lord GEORGE BENTINCK moved an address "praying Her Majesty to take such steps as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to deem advisable to secure for the British holders of unpaid Spanish bonds redress from the Government of Spain." Lord PALMERSTON said that he fully admitted the principle that one Government was entitled to enforce from the Government of another country redress for all wrongs done to the subjects of the Government making the application for redress, and that it redress were denied, "it might justly be obtained by reprisals from the nation so refusing." Therefore, on the single ground of the long-continued and flagrant dishonesty of Mexico, this country is justified by public law in compelling by force that redress which Mexico has hitherto so persistently denied. It is curious to observe that Mexico, unwarned by experience, seems to think that foreign nations will quietly permit the perpetration of such outrages and atrocities which spring from internal anarchy and legalized brigandage. It is well known as matter of history that a leading ground of the war between the United States and Mexico in 1847 was the nonpayment of debts due by Mexico to American citizens, and that after a comparatively inglorious struggle she was compelled to cede the magnificent province of California and other valuable territory to the United States.

It may therefore be concluded that the British Government will in the first instance demand redress, and if this be refused, grant reprisals against "the ships, vessels and goods" of the Republic of Mexico. The right of granting reprisals is usually exercised as a preliminary to war. In the year 1850 a British squadron was dispatched to Greece for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of the claims of a British subject, and no war ensued. But when redress is refused, not only may the "ships, vessels and goods" of the refusing State be condemned, but towns and strong places may be attacked, seized and occupied until full and complete satisfaction has been afforded. The bombardment of Vera Cruz by the French, and the destruction of Greytown by the Americans, are comparatively recent examples of the short interval which usually takes place between peaceful reprisals and actual warfare. If England, for instance, should seize Vera Cruz, hold that port as a pledge, and blockade the coast, Mexico would have no right to complain of any infraction of public law. By her own internal discords and long-continued course of misconduct towards foreigners, she has placed herself out of the pale of civilized nations, and that she should now be compelled to do justice, by affording satisfaction for all wrongs committed, is a duty from which England, France and Spain cannot retire.

Of course it would be idle to speculate upon the results which may be expected to follow from the appearance of the allied squadrons upon the Mexican coast. Blockades, reprisals, and forcible occupation of territory are very different things from that policy of direct intervention which the bondholders would seem inclined to suggest to Earl RUSSELL. In these cases the clear and well-established rules of public law must be scrupulously observed; and if this be done, "England," in the words used by Lord PALMERSTON in 1847, "will always have the means of obtaining justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth." It is understood that the Federal Government of the United States cordially approves of the proposed expedition. Whether, under different circumstances, similar approbation would be expressed, is a question which the once high-handed assertion of the Monroe doctrine must leave in doubt. The North, at all events, can have no desire to see Mexico annexed to the Confederate States—a contingency which the interference of the European Powers will now render as improbable as that acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase or violence, which since the year 1824 has been the constant policy of the United States.

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT OF LAND FORCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: "It is stated that the French contingent to the land forces to be employed in the expedition to Mexico is to consist of four battalions, with a battery of artillery, which agrees with the information of the *Monde*, which puts the whole expeditionary force at 6,000, half French and half Spaniards.

GEN. MIRAMON AT MADRID.

The Madrid journals of the 14th state that the visit to that city of Gen. MIRAMON, ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, is not in any way connected with the Mexican affair, but has been occasioned solely by private busidess.

PERU RECEIVES EXPLANATIONS.

Letters from Lima of the 15th of September state that the Peruvian Government had demanded explanations from Spain in reference to the expedition preparing at Havana against Mexico, and that it had received the most satisfactory assurances from the Cabinet at Madrid.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Observation of Fast Day—What they think of Fremont in the West—A Peace Party in Iowa.

RACINE, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The Confederate States had their day of prayer and fasting and humiliation more than three months ago, and on Thursday, the 13th of June, the bishops and pastors of all the various congregations in the South were praying for success in the coming contest with their bitter enemies and oppressors, and using very much the same language before the throne of Heaven as the preachers of the North indulged in today. The religious union of the States is ruptured rather on the question of Slavery than on that of States' rights, and even the Roman Catholic Church exhibits a chism on that point in its smooth and varnished surface, and shows the Bishop of New-York and the Bishop of New-Orleans engaged in open controversy. I cannot answer for the mode in which the day was observed in other parts of the Union, but I know that in Chicago, through which I was passing at the date prefixed to this portion of my letter, the injunctions to close the shops were not altogether attended to, although the churches were tolerably well attended, and the observance marked with decorum. The small edifice which serves as the Protestant Episcopal Church was nearly filled by a respectable congregation, of whom the majority were, as usual, women; and the Bishop of Illinois, in a subtle and rather dramatic discourse, seemed to indicate to his hearers that the rebellion was a sin against Heaven, the consequences of which were only to be averted by the individual repentance of the nation as Christians. Nor did he spare those sins of the United States, and at one allusion to those who sought to make fortunes out of their country's misery by exorbitant profits and charges on contracts many a glance was exchanged among his auditors. The adaptation of our Liturgy to Republican institutions and persons offers some difficulties, and it excite a curious train of thought to hear the prayer for the Queen used in behalf of a President who goes out of office at the end of four years, but who is followed by the entreaties of the Episcopal Church for his eternal welfare to the end of his life. The occasion was improved by a demand for an eleemosynary contribution for the Home Guard—that is, for the Bishop's Clergy and missionaries.

POPULAR FEELING FOR FREMONT.

But men's thoughts and words were far more occupied by Gen. FREMONT and the President than by the fast-day, if one may judge from the conversation of all men. On the whole, the majority of the people here, so far as I can judge, support the General and condemn the President's letter, and even the President himself sometimes, in unsparing language, "Strange," they say, "that he could think it expedient to exhibit such solicitude about the rights of the slaveholders, when he had not a word to say in reference to a much more serious matter—namely, the threats of Gen. FREMONT towards such white people as he may find in rebellion." The German, or, as it is oddly styled by the Americans hereabout, the "Dutch" population, is with FREMONT to a man, and they are a most powerful and important element in the fighting and voting powers of the State of Illinois. To them this is indeed a rebellion, and they carry out the doctrine of the Government at Washington (on which, however, it does not presume to act,) that the Confederates are rebels, and should be treated accordingly, while the Government only ventures to consider Mr. DAVIS and his friends as rebels, and will not yield on that point, even for the sake of the Federal prisoners in his hands, while they gratify their pique by refusing styles and titles and their military or civil rank to the chiefs and officers of the Government at Richmond. The Democrats, of course, are irritated and indignant, and declare FREMONT ought to be removed immediately. Continual accusations are made against him in the newspapers, which are only of consequence as indicative of the designs of those they serve, which are to drive him out of the service. He is accused of waste and extravagance in his contracts, of personal inaccessibility and hauteur, of dilatoriness and neglect of duty, which has led to the loss of Lexington, and of many other offences. He replies that he has no money, and is therefore obliged to procure necessaries for the public service on credit, and in competition with the Governors of various States, and consequently at higher rates; that he is constantly thwarted and impeded by demands for troops; that he sees his regiments taken away from him by orders from Washington, and sent all over the country, just as he has got them into order, and that his subordinates have failed to obey his instructions. As to inaccessibility, Lord help the man who refuses to see everybody who thinks he would like to see him, out in this part of the world! Is not a General a public servant, the property of citizen A., who wants to see if the General's hair is gray, or only grizzled? Is he not the property of citizen B., who wants to get a contract for gunboats made of India-rubber, or of D., who has a letter to him, and wants a situation on the General's Staff, either as Aid-de-camp or coachman? *Pro hâc vice*, each citizen represents the whole Republic, and is very angry if he cannot monopolize all the time of his servant. Perhaps Gen. FREMONT finds he cannot do his work and attend to all comers on these terms. Never shall I forget what I saw Mr. CHASE go through one fine day in his *bureau* soon after my arrival at Washington. The places in his gift were in the course of distribution, and on calling on him I found the passages of the Treasury leading to his departments blocked up by an eager crowd of all sorts and conditions of men, who were continually sending in cards or slips of paper by the messengers at the doors. I was admitted, as Mr. CHASE had been good enough to invite me to call upon him, and, accordingly, when the doors were thrown open I had an opportunity of witnessing the eager rush, the solicitations, the pressure and obstinacy of the army of applicants who besieged the good-humored but resolute, sagacious, and unbending Minister. To shake hands warmly with every man of them, from the banker who had come to offer millions to the rough dweller on distant seashores who aspired to the care of a lighthouse, to be civil and sympathizing with every man, to listen with both ears, to remember all faces, and all names, and handwritings, and all recommendees—these are no easy matters, but I am bound to say Mr. CHASE did them courteously and well, although he was assisted to some extent by an apt Secretary, who headed off the hungriest and most tenacious of the pack, and carried them off one by one into some back room, as a spider hurries off a fly to the inner darkness. This, however, is part of the duty of a public man in America, and any departure from it is certain to be resented, and to make one unpopular. Gen. FREMONT is taking a sure way to stop all cavilling; he is marching on the enemy, and if he is victorious, all will be forgiven and forgotten, and he will become a dangerous rival to Gen. MCCLELLAN for future honors and power in the State. He has published a letter, which will give English readers some idea of the things to which a public man is exposed in America, and of the consequences of the rash, reckless, and oftentimes malicious statements, which are sent forth to the world by the newspapers, without a care or a thought of the damage they do, or of their authenticity or truth.

THE BATTLE-GROUND IN MISSOURI.

"We pray very hard in Illinois to-day, Sir," said a gentleman to me, "because it's very awkward to have these Confederates coming on our flank here; they are now in a line with Quincy and Hannibal, and if FREMONT does not stop them we have only our prayers to trust to." Another gentleman, one of the Judges, remarked, with some truth, "I fear we never would have had this day of prayer and humiliation at all, only for the battle of Bull Run." It is obvious that, instead of going down the Mississippi just now, Gen. FREMONT is going up the Missouri, and it remains to be seen whether he will succeed in driving the Confederates out of the northwest of Missouri. Before he left St. Louis yesterday (27th) he authorized another innovation on the policy of the Government by exchanging a Confederate prisoner in his hands for a Federal Colonel. Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, 125 miles west of St. Louis, will be the new base of his operations. Lexington is 160 miles, as the crow flies, to the northwest of Jefferson, but it is considerably further by the river, which is about half a mile wide, and flows rapidly. The railrond will enable FREMONT to collect his troops speedily, but his forces are inferior in numbers to the Confederates, who are said to have concentrated the corps of PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH to oppose him, and if he is beaten, his position and that of Missouri, as far as its Federal relations are concerned, appear hopeless. At the other side of the Missouri River there is a railroad, only 40 miles away, which leads to Hannibal and Quincy, and thence across the river to the Illinois railways; and, looking at the map merely, it seems feasible for the Confederates, as they are in light marching order, and have no baggage, to make a dash at it, even after defeat, which would effect a most powerful diversion. Their forces are estimated at 25,000 men. FREMONT has under him less than 20,000, and he cannot take all of these from St. Louis; indeed, there is already an outcry from the Western States that their troops are taken away for the purposes of the Eastern and Northern States, and that they are left without adequate defence; and there seems to be a disposition to localize the contingents of each State, possibly because people are becoming ignorantly impatient of the inactivity of the large armies gathered around Washington. Few of the States, except the smaller and more populous of the New-England group, have turned out such a proportion of men as might be expected from the number of voters, and one journalist here brays forth a terrible blast on his organ, and calls on the residue to drill diligently. For what, think you? In order that they may be able to fight their fellow-countrymen at the end of the war in case the successful and pampered legions should wish to serve the purpose of their military leaders, and take more power than they have a right to claim! It will be observed that Iowa is to raise its contingent without recourse to drafting, as Secretary CAMERON wishes to rely on the loyalty of the people. I hear that there is a considerable peace party in the State likely to carry their doctrines into practical effect. It was my intention to have visited St. Louis before my return to Washington, and to have witnessed some of the operations down the Mississippi had the expedition been ready to start, but the intelligence from the capital indicates the possibility of active operations, and I return thither on Monday, (30th,) there being no train to-morrow. It would be useless to follow Gen. FREMONT to the Far West, as no one can tell where he will move to, and it would take at least three and a half days to send a letter from Jefferson to New-York, and still more to Boston, for the steamers, while the telegraph would convey the practical results of his movements with some trustworthiness up to a few hours of their dedeparture. These operations are most important, but the theatre at Washington is larger, and I therefore return before the curtain is raised once more for the terrible drama of battle. If the hostile armies could only move up here, all their infantry, cavalry, and artillery might manœuvre splendidly on these magnificent prairies—regular fighting-grounds and war-carpets, and all that they would need would be Generals capable of handling such masses of men. It is scarcely necessary to observe that there is not anything like the numbers on either side which the New-York journals state, and that the totals fall short of the very round numbers of the romantic Annaschars.

Progress of Affairs at Washington—Removal of Fremont.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

REMOVAL OF FREMONT—MILITARY CHANGES.

In the first place let me state that there is no truth whatever in the report that Gen. FREMONT has been superseded by Gen. WOOL. Such a step would be dangerous, but as Gen. FREMONT is not a regular officer, and as he is in need, perhaps, of another "adjutus," the Government have sent Gen. WOOL from Fortress Monroe, to be ready in case of emergency, and to step in to the aid of the General, to improve any success, to assist him in any difficulty, and to succeed and supersede him in case of failure. Gen. MANSFIELD, a regular officer of some reputation here, a man of vigor and decision of character, takes the command of Fortress Monroe and its vicinity, and so far only are the positive statements in New-York papers founded on fact.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

On or about Oct. 10, a great naval expedition will sail from the Fortress and various points along the coasts, to renew offensive operations against the Confederate seaboard, from which signal results are expected. The Government of the United States are determined to open a cotton port. They do not believe in the loyalty of the South, or in their fervent oaths that they never will give a bale of their cotton to the Yankees. They hold that cotton is king, and will rule in spite of recent experience. And so, if they can but get a port, they believe cotton will come there, and that the temptation of higher prices than were ever known will induce them to send their cotton there for exportation. Then, again, there is the theory that in reality an immense proportion of the citizens in every State, except South Carolina, are in heart Union men, and that, therefore, they will flock in myriads, cotton-laden, to the arms of their deliverers. Thus, another phase of a despotic absolute Power may be developed in the great Republic, and a Government monopoly may be created in cotton. Whether it will be for the interest of the consumers and manufacturers to see such a monopoly established it is easy to determine. But a strong Protectionist Government will scarcely fail to put on the screw with their foreign customers when they hold in their hands the only supply of an article of the first necessity. If the war continues and the South remains obstinate, it may be doubtful whether another large cotton crop is ever produced in the United, or rather in the Confederate States. But it will be a hard test of the sincerity of their convictions to offer to the needy planters and the "poor white trash" of the seceded States a certain market and enormous profits for their stock. As cotton must eventually come from foreign countries, it may be found that the seat of his power has been transferred to India, Egypt or Brazil; and both the North and South may be astonished to discover that the lever with which they thought they could rule the world is broken for ever. Meantime the authorities in the Confederate States are discouraging any accumulation of cotton at the ports, and, as I wrote long ago from the South, the planters will for the present retain the cotton on their estates. The amount of their produce which has been subscribed to Government is clearly confiscated, as the property of the enemy, if it fall into the hands of the United States. The effort is about to be made to open the ports, and to place the crop in the hands of the North; and at the same time the sugar planters will be tempted by the enormous enhancement of the price of their produce in consequence of the high protective duty. In order to effect this very important object a strong force will be placed under the command of Capt. DAVIS, of the United States Navy, who is a highly accomplished and scientific officer, to proceed by sea, and effect the reduction of such places as it may be considered possible to take and retain by force of arms, and a division of troops and marines will be put on board to attack and garrison the strong places. Much will depend on the discretion of the officers in command as to the places to be taken, and it is not unlikely that Fernandina, Pensacola, and the mouths of the Mississippi will be visited with hostile intent. Nor can Texas hope eventually to escape untouched, and the permission given by Mexico to send troops through her territory will add considerably to the dangers and difficulties of the Confederates in that quarter. Fort Macon, which protects the entrance to Beaufort, and a series of internal communications, is probably too strong to be reduced by long range shell fire, as it is a regular fort with casemates, and, as it is armed with heavy guns, this fire of shipping can scarcely reduce it. The spirits of the navy are high, and the recent gallant little affair at Pensacola, where the boats ran in and destroyed a Confederate armed schooner and spiked the guns of a battery, has given them confidence and a desire to do more. The flag officer of the northern division of the Atlantic blockading squadron is Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH. The Flag-officer of the Southern division is Capt. DU PONT, and Capt. DAVIS, already mentioned, is Captain of the fleet. The land forces, numbering some 4,500 or 5,000 men, will be under the command of Gen. SHERMAN, an artillery officer of repute and ability, and the marines will be commanded by Major REYNOLDS, of that branch of the service. Six large steam-frigates, eight corvettes and sloops, and a large number of gunboats will form part of the blockading squadron and the squadrons of offensive operations, and no pains or expense has been spared to make the force complete in all its points. In the course of fifteen or twenty days we may expect to hear that its work has been commenced; but, I think, for the present the large cities, such as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, are tolerably safe.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The result of the investigation and experience of the Navy Department respecting the *personnel* of the service will lead to the compulsory retirement of several of the senior officers, among whom will be Commodore STRINGHAM, who commanded the Hatteras expedition. It is considered that he did not carry out his instructions, and that owing to his neglect the Confederates have received £300,000 worth of arms, clothing, ordnance and stores, in the vessel which recently ran the blockade at Savannah. This steamer, about which full particulars are given in the American papers, is British property, and it argues a degree of confidence in that fact almost amounting to sublimity on the part of the owners that they have applied to the British Minister, I believe, to obtain an order to permit her to proceed to sea again. Indeed, they think it hard that they should be liable to the loss of their vessel after she has succeeded so cleverly in running the blockade. Our British merchants, however, must yield to circumstances, and if they will disregard the Queen's Proclamation and the policy of the country to which they belong, they will have to take the consequences, among which may be the practical exemplification of the rule that enormous profits are generally attended by enormous risks. There are plenty of questions, which cannot be avoided, rising up between the two countries in consequence of their intimate commercial relations, and the intermixture of their subjects. By the last mail the opinion of Judge BETTS on the *Hiawatha* case went to England, and no doubt European readers will have learnt with astonishment that there is no ruler in the world with such extraordinary powers and prerogatives as the President of the United States; but one may venture to assert that if the honest Illinois lawyer who now holds these tremendous forces in his hand has been asked to give an exposition of the Presidential authority, he would have fallen very far short in his estimate of them this time twelvemonth. It will be for European juris-consults to digest and scrutinize the principles set forth in that elaborate and able argument, which has met undivided support on this side of the Atlantic.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Meantime, apart from the operation in Missouri and Kentucky, of which we know nothing at present, there is nothing doing of an active belligerent character. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S enormous army has slowly extended its lines, and pushed into the ground and positions which the enemy pretended they occupied, and all the intelligence and information which can be had of the Confederates is that they have fallen back to their old positions. As yet their leaders have succeeded perfectly in concealing their objects and even their positions from their opponents. Nothing could have been more complete in its way than their small triumph in making the Federalists believe they were meditating an advance, and were in force behind Munson's Hill, and along the advanced line which they occupied from Lewinsville to Alexandria, but if they desired to draw out the latter to attack them their failure was equally conspicuous. There is something childish and Chinese in the "buggaboo" sort of game played in the face of two very large masses of armed men, of sticking up painted guns, or "quakers," in sham works, of planting pumps before their sham lines, and then firing ricks of hay and barn doors with redhot pellets. If Gen. BEAUREGARD is ready to be attacked but not to attack, Gen. McClellan is also prepared to receive an offensive movement rather than to make one. In fact, they are both perfectly well aware at this moment that their armies are quite beyond their grasp, and that all they could do in such a country as lies between them would be to depend on the officers of brigades to work their men almost independently, and to hold their own behind their lines and in the position in which they are placed. Any attempt to manœuvre or to handle even a third of the reputed forces before Washington in that hilly, wooded region must fail. No *coup d'œil* can be of service unless the General directs operations from a balloon by an electric telegraph to each Colonel's pocket. A regiment marching along is lost to sight in a few hundred yards as completely as if it was a rabbit bolted into a warren-hole, or bobbing through a turnip field. The advantages are all on the side of the defensive force; but of the two the Confederates are more familiar with the ground. Still it is obvious in the present temper of the public, fretted as they have been for months past by announcements that "a great battle will take place immediately," that some forward movement must be made, and that all the money and men distributed about Washington, must do something. Not that there is now-a-days any of the ignorant impertinence and arrogant clamor which led to Bull Run, but that the North, which has given so much, wants something in return, now that the fighting season has arrived. Two large armies cannot stand face to face continually, with raging nations behind them. But where is BEAUREGARD'S army? There are traces of the enemy all along the Federal front; there are shootings of sentries and small skirmishes between pickets, but as far as I can learn there is no positive knowledge that the bulk of the army is at any place in particular, though it is quite certain that whenever a Federalist force appears a Confederate force is soon in view of it. If BEAUREGARD expects that his opponent will march directly on his position in front of Manassas I think he will be disappointed, and he will probably be forced at last either to divert a portion of his forces to the West, with long marches and a difficult country before him, or to make the attempt on which I have always calculated, if ever he could obtain possession of the Potomac, to cross into Maryland. There would be no novelty in illustrating the position by a reference to the attitude of Sir RICHARD STRACHAN and the Earl of Chatham, but the position is, nevertheless, like enough.

THE WANT OF OFFICERS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is so well acquainted with his army by this time that he must be aware many of his inferior officers are not fit for their places. Of his men he is sure. The rank and file are equal to their work. The want of proper officers is felt most in the cavalry and in the artillery, as well as in the Quartermaster's Department. Talk of the system of purchase in our army! If any one will turn to the New-York papers he will see plenty of advertisements which show that purchase of commissions of such a sort as never should be tolerated is not unknown in the United States. One gentleman offers the sum of £20 for a lieutenant's commission "in a regiment actually in the field." Another has a company to dispose of on moderate terms. A third is anxious to get a regiment all to himself. Political intrigues and low canvassings are also at work, for the colonelcy of a regiment is a political as well as a military position, and gives a man a *status* in the eyes of the people of his State which is useful when the war is over. But all this arises *necessitate rei*. Here is a prodigious force rapidly rising towards the number voted by Congress, out of the ground, as it were, to be officered as best it may, under all the forms of election, and voting and [illegible] families in republics, and known, one of the influences at work in constitutional monarchies. The original regular army, which did not exceed 20,000 men, was deprived of many of its officers by the seceded States. The gentlemen in private life who had received a military education at West Point were divided according to their States, and furnished an inadequate contingent to the armies on both sides. The result was, that all the regular army officers received promotion enough to turn their heads; Lieutenants and Captains became Generals of brigade. No one would take anything less than a brigade, and regiments were regarded as poor commands by men who could honestly, in the natural course of events, have hoped to command a company for years to come. Skeleton regiments were constructed in order that "colonels" might hang their shakos on their horses, and colonels were made because they said they had regiments, which were only abstract creations. The bar, the railroad board, the bench, the church, the counting-house, the surgery, furnished leaders; while the desk, the shopman's counter, and the indigence of the *bourgeoisie* yielded more than their proportion of officers of inferior rank. These men are distinguished at once by their air, their mode of address, their long hair, and the uncouth way in which they wear their uniforms. But, after all, the wonder really is that the army is so well officered as it is, and the number of men of fine faces and figures, with the appearance and manner of the soldier about them, which one sees in the streets and in the camps shows what a large military element there must have been among the American people, for the class of which I speak is beyond all proportion to the habits of the people, and yet it has dropped easily and naturally into the discharge of military duties. It will be long, however, before the whole mass is thoroughly leavened with the spirit of discipline and obedience. There is no certainty about the operations of troops under such circumstances, and they will be liable to such occurrences as took place the other night, when in a simple movement from contiguous camps two columns of Federalists began to blaze away into each other, and inflicted loss on both sides before the mistake was discovered. As to officers and men killed or wounded by hasty shots from alarmed sentries, they are more numerous than they ought to be in a carefully-drilled army, and the strange recklessness which seems to be a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race is exhibited in the way in which the men handle their arms, the result of which has been in a few months to send upwards of 350 men to hospital with wounds and mutilations, and many others to their graves.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Gen. MCCLELLAN rides and reviews indefatigably. There is scarcely a day on which he does not cover some 20 or 30 miles of ground about the camps, and he is now attended occasionally by the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chatres. What a singular turn of fortune! The sons of the Bourbon in the train of the son of the Philadelphia doctor! How strangely it reads, *Son Altesse Royale le Comte de Paris, Etât Majeur de Gen. McClellan, &c.!* And face to face with them on the Staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD is a POLIGNAC. The young Princes are favorites with the staff and officers of the army, which, accustomed to a strong foreign infusion, has, nevertheless, learnt the difference between Princes of the blood of Bourbon and the foreigners of inferior clay. There is a list in the New-York papers of the aliens in the American service—a list of the rank and file would be an astonishing document in that respect, but as the war continues the native American element will more largely predominate. I have returned from the West, and have only time to make these few remarks, and to assure impatient people in England that no movement is at present contemplated in front of Washington—but that, before the month is over, land and sea will resound once more with the tumult of battle.

THE AMERICAN WAR

THE CASE OF THE BARK BOYNE.

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

SIR: We shall be glad of your opinion on the following case, viz.: The bark *Boyne* sailed in March last for Savannah, and was boarded on the 11th of May about seventy miles north of Savannah by an officer of the United States frigate *Niagara*, who asked for the ship's papers, and indorsed thereon, that the whole of the Southern Coast of the United States were then blockaded, and told the master that he would not be allowed to enter any port south of Delaware breakwater. On this, the master proceeded on to New-York, and loaded a cargo of grain, &c., for Liverpool, her whole freight amounting to about £1,150, whereas if she had been allowed to go on to Savannah, she would have made a freight, at the current rates of cotton, of nearly £8,000, entailing upon us, as we can prove, a loss of more than £6,500. It is now well-known to our Government that Savannah was not blockaded till the 28th of May. Under these circumstances, are we entitled to compensation from the United States Government, and, if so, how should we proceed to make good our claim? We may state that ships were allowed to go to Savannah without let or hindrance till the 28th of May, and the American Government allowed all ships till the 12th of June to clear out again.

Yours truly,

OWNERS OF THE BOYNE.

OCT. 16, 1861.

A SHARP COMMENT.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The disposition evinced by the Federal Government to confiscate the property of neutrals since the commencement of this war, is so strangely at variance with the policy promulgated by American statesmen ever since the foundation of the Republic, that it can only be referred to the feeling of irritation which prevails at Washington, in consequence of the countenance which the Confederates have received from the leading maritime States of Europe. The greatest advocates of the rights of neutrals, whether as politicians or as jurists, have been found in America. The last maritime war in which America was engaged was in support of that doctrine. In the most recent correspondence which the Governments of Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN had with our own and that of France, the principle of respect for the private property of non-combatants on the high seas in war time, was insisted upon as necessary to the wants of the age, and indispensable to the progress of civilization. All this appears to be forgotten by the Cabinet of Washington, the moment it seems convenient to inforce a different doctrine. It will not tend to raise the character of the Federal Government in the estimation of foreign Powers, or bring in aid of the North the moral support for which they have bidden so vehemently. While they point to vessels from our Colonies attempting to run an inefficient blockade, they forget that their Federal cruisers are constantly violating the laws of neutrality upon the ocean, and that the enlistment of foreigners, British subjects amongst the number, in the Federal forces, constitutes a breach of the Neutrality laws of a most flagrant character, though it is convenient just now to overlook it. *England can afford to treat this inconsistent behavior with indifference, but it will not render her the less determined to take action if the opportunity fairly presents itself.*

THE BLOCKADE AND THE WRONGS OF THE ENGLISH MARINE INTERESTS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It is stated, on the authority of the American correspondent of a morning cotemporary, that the British Consul at Beaufort had, on the 19th ult., demanded permission for certain British vessels to pass out, on the ground that, when the vessels in question entered the harbor, namely, on the 6th, the blockade had not been established. This demand, although supported by our Consul at Charleston, was refused, and the vessels, at the date of the last advices, were still in the harbor of Beaufort. Our Consuls at the South are no doubt acting under precise instructions. It is in the last degree improbable that any British official would be left to his own discretion in a matter which might at any moment commit us to hostilities with the Northern States. *There can be little doubt, however, that the British Government are prepared to insist upon the blockade being efficient.* This our shipowners and merchants have a right to expect, and with less the British public will not be satisfied. If we may believe a statement before us, collected from the Charleston papers, 14 vessels have, within a month, entered that harbor, and thirty-three during the same period, the harbor of Wilmington; while the amount paid to the Collectors of Customs during the period in question is put down at $180,000. Now, Charleston was the first port ostensibly under blockade by the Federal forces. If the above statement be true—and it is sufficiently circumstantial to lead us to believe it—we are justified in concluding that there is no such thing as an efficient blockade established anywhere along the Southern seaboard. We are not surprised if this be so. Any one with the slightest knowledge of the maritime resources of the Federal Government, and of the extent of coast they undertake to close against commerce, must have seen that the means were absurdly disproportioned to the end. We were well aware of this fact from the first, and did not hesitate to express our conviction that an efficient blockade of the Southern ports would be a physical impossibility. *The question now for the consideration of our Government, and that of France, is—how long shall the present state of things be suffered to continue? How long is maritime commerce to be embarrassed to suit the views of the Cabinet of Washington?* If we are to acquiesce in the capture and confiscation of British ships and their cargoes, which commit no offence except that they happen to enter a port contrary to a proclamation of which they may not have heard, or, if they did, which was unsupported by the presence of an armed force—if ports like Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort ar to be under blockade and not under blockade at the same time, and the caprice of the Federal Government, or of those who do their bidding, England may as well at once reverse her policy, and acknowledge once more the validity of paper blockades.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

MENACING LANGUAGE OF THE ORGAN OF BRITISH OPINION.

From the London Times.

The conclusion Lord RUSSELL draws is the only obscure part of his speech. That conclusion is, that it is the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1.

$4,000	Tenn. 5s, '90..	42½	100	Hudson R. R.	39⅝
20,000	Missouri 6s, '81...	44½	100	do.....s10	39⅝
1,000	Louisiana 5s, '86	65½	100	do.....b30	39⅝
1,000	California 7s	44½	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	19½
4,000	South Car. 6s, 8s, 81	80	150	Hudson River R.	40⅛
4,000	E. R. 4th M. B. ex in 75	100	100	do.....s10	40¾
5,000	do. 76	100	100	do.....b15	40¾
9,000	E. R. 4th M. B. new s. 71	100	200	do.....	40¾
1,000	C. R. & Q. R. 1st s. b.	92½	50	do.....s8	40¾
2,000	T. R. & A. 2d m.	22	250	Harlem Railroad	13
1,000	T. & C. & M. L. G. b.	12	100	do.	13½
1,000	L. S. & W. 1st m. b.	70	50	Harlem R. pref'd	33⅝
3,000	D. R. & Tol. bds.	70	200	do.....b30	33¾
80	Union Bank	83	500	do.	33
40	Bank of America	96	60	Buff. & St. Line R.	108
150	Canton Company	10	50	Mich. Cen. R.	48⅞
66	Del. & H. Canal Co.	84	100	do.....b60	48⅝
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	96	100	do.	48⅜
86	do.....s60	95⅞	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
165	do.	96¾	300	do.	19⅛
100	Reading R.....b10	33⅞	200	do.....b30	19⅛
100	do.	33⅞	150	do.	19⅛
25	N. Y. Central R.	79¾	200	do.....s10	19⅛
108	do.	79⅞	250	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k	39⅜
100	do.	79⅞	200	do.	39⅝
100	do.....s15	79¾	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	11¾
100	Erie Railway	34⅝	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	99
170	do.	34⅜	70	Cal. & Chic. R.	70¾
25	do.....b30	34⅝	50	do.	70⅞
300	do.	34⅞	5	do.	70⅝
200	do.	34½	650	Clev. & Toledo R.	36⅞
200	do.	34⅜	1550	do.	37
100	do.....s30	34½	200	do.....b20	37
100	do.....b30	34⅜	50	do.....b10	37
737	Erie R. R., Pref.	55	400	do.....b60	37
214	do.	55⅜	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	51¾
250	do.	55⅜	100	do.	51⅞
150	do.....b20	55⅞	100	do.....s60	51⅝
50	do.....b30	55⅞	300	do.	51⅝
50	do.....b10	55⅝	25	do.	51⅝
150	Chi. B. & Q. R.	63¼	100	Illinois Cen. R. Sp.	64⅝
227	M. & Fr. Du C. R.	19			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	84½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	33⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	84	100	do.	33⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, 60	62½	100	do.....b30	33⅛
6,000	Missouri State 6's.	44½	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	19⅝
10,000	O. W. L. ½ y'ly.	91	150	Hudson River R.	40⅛
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	70¾	135	do.	40¾
10	American Ex. Bk.	80	400	do.	41
175	N. Y. Cen. R.	79½	50	do.	41¼
150	do.	79⅝	25	do.....s7	41¼
50	Erie Railway	34⅜	250	do.	41½
150	do.	34⅝	50	do.....s30	41⅝
50	do.	34⅝	200	do.....b60	41¾
29	Erie Railway Pref.	55½	100	do.....s3	41
228	do.	56	50	M. So. & N. L. G. S'k	39⅞
100	do.	56¼	100	do.	40
200	do.	56⅜	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	51⅝
100	do.....b10	56⅝	81	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63¼
300	Harlem Railroad	13¼			

FRIDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

There was increased speculative excitement in the Stock market, to-day, and a free demand ran through the list of Railway Shares at advancing prices at both sessions of the Exchange Board. The largest advance was in Hudson River Shares, which from 38¾, late yesterday afternoon, rapidly rose to 41¾ ₱ cent., from which point there was a reaction to 40½ ₱ cent. Increased orders were in the Board for Erie, both Common and Preference Shares; as much as 35 ₱ cent. was paid for the former and 56½ for the latter. The movement in New-York Central was less animated at the advance of yesterday and the day before, but the price showed much stubbornness, and there was little disposition shown to *bear* the market on sellers' option. The Western list was very weak on Illinois Central and the price fell off to 62½ ₱ cent., after the early Board, then rallied to 63¼, and finally closed about 62¾ ₱ cent. The impression now generally obtains, on the Street, that an assessment of 5 ₱ cent. will soon be made on the Scrip Stock; a rumor to this effect having previously influenced the dullness of the market. The other Western shares were steady on Toledo, Galena and Rock Island; firm on Michigan Southern and weak on Michigan Central. Reading continues neglected by speculators. Pacific Mail advanced to 97 ₱ cent. Panama is steady. Late in the afternoon the market was somewhat feverish, and prices unsettled, closing as near as the bidding at 4½ o'clock indicated, about as follows:

Central	79	Toledo	36¾
Erie	34½	Michigan Southern	19½
Erie Preferred	56¾	Mich. Guaranteed	39⅞
Hudson	40¾	Michigan Central	48⅜
Harlem Preferred	33½	Missouris	44¼
Pacific	97	U. S. 6s, 1881	94
Galena	70¾		

The City Bank Shares are nearly all up again to-day, and but few parcels offered. The bids for State, City, North America and Commonwealth, improved on yesterday's prices 2 ₱ cent' each.

New-York	88	American Exchange	19¾
Manhattan	117	Bank of the Republic	87
Union	83	Bk of North America	90
America	95	Hanover	69
City	105	Nassau	82½
Phœnix	88½	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85¾
Mechanics'	85	Continental	75
Seventh Ward	113	Marine	80
State of New-York	82	Commonwealth	72
Commerce	82	Importers' & Traders'	90
Ocean	70	Park	90
Mercantile	109¾		

There is an improved speculative interest in the leading Railway Mortgages, especially Eries and Michigan Southerns. The latter are quoted ex-dividend, and Erie Fourths are also quoted ex-dividend, the October Coupon being paid off to-day. The Erie Fifths rose 3¾ ₱ cent.

N. Y. Central 6s	90	Mich. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	86	ex d	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100⅝	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	T. H. & A. firsts	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., '76	100¾	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	12
Erie firsts '68	101¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, '59	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	85½
Erie thirds, '63	85	Han. & St. J. firsts	29
Erie fourths, '80 ex d	76	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¼
Erie fifths, '85	73¾	L. E. & W. firsts	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	92	D. L. & West. firsts	96
Harlem seconds '64	90	Lack. & West. Bonds	90
M. Cen. R. 8 ₱ c. '82	94	Chi. & T. firsts, s. f.	76¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	92½	M. & P. D. Chien firsts p.	76½
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. firsts ex d.	80	M. & P. Du Chien 2ds	53½
M. S. 7 ₱ c., seconds ex d.	69		

The Exchange market for Saturday's steamer left off 107¼@107¾ ₱ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 105¾@106¾ ₱ cent., as the range of merchant bills. The decline on the former appeared to be pretty general with the banking drawers; a prominent house leading off at 107¼ ₱ cent. In the Money market there is no change from yesterday; rates steady at 6 ₱ cent. to the Stock Exchange, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on choice discounts, as in date. The subscriptions to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan are about $250,000. The Sub-Treasury reimbursed $640,000 to-day to the Associated Banks of the advances under the credit of Aug. 19, and a call is made for Saturday of $3,500,000 on the second credit of October 1.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 31, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$402,704	$1,379,269	$621,642
Thrown on market	383,497	1,187,611	789,891
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$8,170,750	90,419,823	39,125,544
Thrown on market	8,038,294	90,569,190	39,175,779

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	1,203	$340,912	21	$6,762	377	$125,194
Mf. of Cot'n	301	43,066	76	15,264	189	35,933
Mf. of Silk	145	105,628	27	26,113	54	48,348
Mf. of Flax	226	55,111	26	8,546	102	19,461
Miscellan's	39	7,941	10	2,399	25	7,417
Total	1,914	$553,558	160	$58,031	747	$236,333
Total entered		68,084				553,558
Total entered		$621,642	Total marketed			$789,891

STATE AND CITY BANKS OF NEW-YORK—SEPT. 21.

	New-York City.	Out of City.	Total.
Capital	$69,650,605	$40,231,719	$109,882,324
Net profits	7,609,579	4,633,537	12,207,116
Circulation	8,634,895	19,380,853	28,015,748
Due Banks	22,725,112	5,186,660	28,211,772
Deposits	83,252,695	28,642,550	111,895,016
Due others	6,417,541	4,457,852	10,941,113
Total	$198,349,598	$102,903,171	$301,253,169
Discounts	$113,810,543	$62,245,305	$176,055,848
Stocks	23,198,677	17,094,442	40,293,010
Bonds & Mortgages	617,677	6,581,536	7,203,019
Real Estate	6,501,524	2,646,237	9,167,831
Due by Banks	4,299,093	9,897,183	14,196,276
Cash items	13,742,440	2,272,782	16,015,222
Specie	36,118,215	1,9-1,512	38,089,727
Overdrafts	61,929	321,954	383,883
Total	$198,349,598	$102,903,171	$301,253,169

The Albany *Journal* says of the above return:

"Collating the present with the last report, (22d of June,) we find an increase in 'loans and discounts' of $7,578,477; 'cash items' of $569,635; 'stocks and promissory notes' of $5,919,264, and a decrease of specie of $3,734,352. Over and above what may have been an ordinary increase, or decrease, in either of these items, it is found that the New-York City banks and some of the country banks report under the first three items the amounts of demand, and the 7 3-10 ₱ cent. United States Treasury Notes held by them under the late action in that respect and the decrease in 'specie' is thus easily accounted for. On the other hand there is an increase in the 'amount due not included,' &c., of $4,879,300, which is made up principally by the amount due the Treasurer of the United States, under the arrangement made with the Federal Government, as above referred to; and an increase of circulation of $2,398,597, demanded by the exigencies of the Fall trade and the times. On the whole, we consider this report as presenting a very favorable aspect. All the banks in existence, now numbering three hundred and two, reported in accordance to law. The Brockport Exchange Bank is the only institution that has failed since the June report. Its securities are to be sold on the 7th of November."

Illinois Central Competition.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.:

I address you, gentlemen, in the hope of interesting you in the question of a very extraordinary competition at present carried on upon your road for the purpose of destroying the business of a large section of country, the motive for which is unexplainable upon any principle of legitimate business. Your road is carrying wheat gratuitously from Polo to Chicago, by a route of 225 miles, and, in order to get this gratuitous business, runners are sent 16 miles into the country to intercept farmers. While your rolling stock is employed in this wasteful work cars are refused for legitimate business at other points on your road, on the excuse that the cars are all engaged in Government work.

I am the representative of other interests which the competition is intended to injure, and the following are the circumstances which have led to it: The Racine and Mississippi Railroad was completed to connect with the Illinois Central at Freeport, on promises made by your President, which were not fulfilled. It became necessary for the Racine and Mississippi Railroad to obtain an independent outlet to the Mississippi River, and the Northern Illinois Railroad is being built for that purpose, and is now in operation over half the distance. Your President reports that the Northern Illinois Railroad makes a diversion for the purpose of injuring the Illinois Central, but the assertion is groundless, as there was no such intention in locating the new road, which follows the natural formation of the country, and is the same route as is indicated on the published maps of Illinois for many years past. After the new road had been under construction for two months, your President intimated that unless the work was abandoned, he would institute a perpetual competition against it, and the present operations are in pursuance of that intention. The point on the Northern Illinois, which the competition is intended to injure, is 144 miles from Chicago; whereas the distance from Polo by your road is 225 miles. The destruction of business is much more widely extended than in its effects upon these two points, involving the interests of the Galena and Chicago and other roads, and I am hopeful that the facts fully made known to you will induce you to take some measures to correct an evil which is affecting freighting business west of Chicago most injuriously, by means which no practical railroad manager would justify, and for no attainable end that can be perceived. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

G. A. THOMSON,
General Manager Racine and Mississippi Railroad, and President Northern Illinois Railroad Company.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 17 11-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛; Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 packages Ashes, 16,744 bbls. Flour, 125 bags Corn Meal, 204,120 bushels Wheat, 116,022 bushels Corn, 11,353 bushels Rye, 6,086 bushels Barley, 48,841 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 1,581 packages Provisions and 1,460 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $5 31½ for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in good request at 17¾c. @18¼c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales: 200 bags Rio, at 16c., and 70 bags St. Domingo on private terms, ₱ lb.

COPPER—All kinds are inactive, but quoted steady.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, yet prices have been supported. Sales, 800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	18¾	18¾	18⅞	19
Middling, ₱ lb	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	23¼	23	23½	23½

DYEWOODS—Sales: 100 tons Logwood, including St. Domingo, on private terms, and Jamaica at $15 75 ₱ ton.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at $2 50@$3 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, at $7 50@$8; No. 2 do., at $5 75@$6 ₱ bbl.; with Smoked Herrings, at 25c. for Scaled, and 14c. @15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, for shipment and home use, at full prices. Sales since our last, 29,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 55@$5 65; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$6, mainly at $5 80@$5 85, rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 60; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 25@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15, chiefly at $6 05@$6 10, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55@$5 65
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	6 00@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 30@$6 80 for poor to superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including superfine at $5 55 @ $5 65; extra at $5 80@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls Rye Flour is inquired for at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $2 85 for Jersey; $2 85@$2 90 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been generally limited; prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, mainly for export, at buoyant prices. The reported sales since our last, have been 264,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 42; Canada Club, $1 25; White Western at $1 35@$1 46, for poor to choice; Amber do. $1 36@$1 37; Red Western, inferior to very choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@$1 26; Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 19@$1 23; Red State at $1 31@$1 34; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, chiefly for export, at uniform rates; sales 186,000 bushels, part to arrive, 60c. @65c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 64c. for sound; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 68c. for Western White; 65c. @66c. for Northern and Jersey Yellow, ₱ bush. Oats are in more request, including Canadian at 39c. @40c.; Western at 40c. @41c., and State at 40c. @41c., ₱ bush. Rye continues in fair demand at 77c. @81c. ₱ bush; Sales, 3,600 bushels. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales, 8,400 bushels, including Canada, on private terms; and State, at 62c. @67c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Oct. 26.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	42,475	1,215,718	492,759
Wheat, bushels	863,655	15,389,566	12,338,943
Corn, bushels	760,622	24,274,823	14,946,720
Oats, bushels	29,748	1,214,709	1,465,662
Rye, bushels	24,423	363,221	259,697
Barley, bushels	21,005	458,073	469,451

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Oct. 26.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	80,444	1,274,989	515,037
Wheat, bush	774,304	13,424,799	10,445,891
Corn, bush	952,912	21,899,664	12,372,771
Oats, bush	2,890	1,600,229	897,838
Rye, bush	1,220	325,304	101,429
Barley, bush	1,525	147,593	138,610

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.
Flour, bbls	13,452	12,570	8,729	9,800
Wheat, bush	1,193,992	1,128,529	955,849	796,009
Corn, bush	1,383,594	1,558,406	1,652,337	1,761,993
Oats, bush	125,000	239,175	227,880	209,262

HAY—North River bale is actively inquired for at from 60c. @80c., for Government and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day, including new to very choice, at 14c. @28c., and last year's crop at 9c. @15c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand has been mainly for Scotch Pig, of which 900 tons have been disposed of at $21 50@$25 ₱ ton, according to quality and terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive but firm.

MOLASSES—Sales light; prices unchanged. Stock 5,352 hhds. and 2,165 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet, today, at unchanged prices.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair request at 70c. @71c. ₱ gallon. The transactions in other kinds have been unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, but prices are somewhat unsettled. Sales, 800 bbls. in lots, at $15@$15 62½ for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock, 32,022 bbls.; same time, 1860, 20,412 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5c. @6c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in request at previous prices, 6¾c. @7c. for Smoked Sides, ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c. @9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues unaltered; sales since our last, 575 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for new do., do., ₱ bbl. Stock, 9,001 tcs. and bbls.; same time, 1860, 12,946 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and buoyant at 10c. @12½c. for Western, and 13c. @18c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 5c. @7c. ₱ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total Old and New, Nov. 1, '61.	Total, Oct. 1, '61.	Total, Nov. 1, '60.
Clear	—	864	864	1,478	3
Mess	4	12,635	12,639	19,357	9,756
Thin Mess	—	572	572	728	16
Prime Mess.	—	23	23	111	—
Flank	—	15	15	15	—
Prime	497	5,892	6,389	8,778	7,824
Rumps	2	835	837	1,294	7
Refuse Mess.	—	2,070	2,070	1,969	38
Refuse Prime	16	511	527	644	30
Other Refuse	25	1,897	1,922	1,873	436
Uninspected	49	6,115	6,164	4,614	2,284
Grand Total, bbls	593	31,429	32,022	40,856	20,412

BEEF.

Re'ked Mess	1,236	505	1,741	4,531	2,423
R'ked Chi'go	918	28	946	5,728	3,054
Railroad Beef	120	—	120	33	148
Refuse Mess	254	206	460	291	239
Other Refuse	735	165	900	895	1,440
Tcs. P'me M's	10	—	10	44	1,308
Cou'try Mess	480	176	656	1,007	1,049
Co'try Prime	610	—	610	826	1,293
Uninsp'd tcs	—	—	—	—	365
Uninsp'd bbls	43	3,515	3,558	750	2,072
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	4,406	4,595	9,001	14,099	12,946

RICE—Has been very quiet at from $7@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs	729	2,280
East India, bags	—	5,177

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 400 bales Cloves, on private terms; and 150 bags Pimento, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been made of 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 7½c. @8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c. @9c., ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	54,838	25,528
Porto Rico, hhds	2,723	1,727
English Islands, hhds	421	437
New-Orleans, hhds	15	912
Total	57,997	28,604
Total boxes	32,822	12,664
Total bags	120,346	143,678
Melado, hhds	5,867	2,521

TIN—Is in moderate request at former prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand at buoyant prices. Included in the sales have been: 545 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 8¾c. @14c., and 162 cases Seed Leaf at 7c. @10c. ₱ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in October:

	Ky. Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Oct. 31, 1861, hhds	22,277	691	11	22,979
Received since	2,311	21	—	2,332
Total	24,588	712	11	25,311
Delivered since	3,523	62	5	3,590
Stock Nov. 1, 1861, hhds	21,065	650	6	21,721

Messrs. J. McJ. BENSEL & Co. report the movements at their warehouse in October, thus:

	Hhds.
Stock of Kentucky, Sept. 30, 1861	2,875
Delivered in October	533
Stock Oct. 31, 1861	2,342

The business in Tobacco, during the month of October, Mr. M. RADER reviews thus: "Since our last report some demand for Spanish Leaf has sprung up, and sales of some 1,800 bales Havana Fillers were effected at from 34c. @40c., and three invoices of Yara of over 1,200 bales of much approved quality were speedily placed, at from 36½c. @37½c. Of other sorts of Cuba we are entirely without supplies. The movement in Kentucky Leaf has been very heavy during the last month. Over 7,000 hhds. have changed hands, of which about 2,500 hhds. to jobbers, manufacturers, and on speculation, the remainder for export, chiefly for ports in the Mediterranean. These heavy transactions have had a decided effect on prices, which now stand: For inferior Lugs, 8c.; fair to good lugs, 8½c. @8¾c.; low and medium Leaf, 9¼c. @10¼c.; low and medium heavy Leaf, 10c. @11c.; good to fine Leaf, 11¼c. @13¼c.; Selections, 14c. @16c. The quantity left on sale is very light, and not in keeping with the reported stocks in warehouses, as over 12,000 hhds. are sold for export and not yet delivered, and considerable held there for account of manufacturers; and holders look for still higher rates as the season advances, as the West is so bare of Tobacco, that purchases have been made here for Western account, to go back to Louisville and St. Louis. There are at most 2,000 hhds. yet delayed in the course of transportation, all the roads to the East being overloaded with freight, which will close up the season. The crop in Kentucky has been gathered and housed in good condition, and promises to be of good quality, and the estimated yield about 60,000 hhds., but the serious apprehensions whether at a later period the proper packing and moving of the same will not be seriously interfered with, are still unremoved; and unless the Tobacco districts of Kentucky and Tennessee are clear of the contending armies before the setting in of the Winter, a slow and scanty supply would be the certain consequence next season. From reliable sources, we hear the crop in Virginia to be about two-thirds of the usual average, say about 40,000 hhds. of fair quality; but as it was already the case partly with the previous crop, owing to the absence of most of the planters and overseers, the packing of the crop has been necessarily left in the hands of servants, and badly done, depreciating the value of this staple, if it even were available, for export purposes. From Maryland and Ohio, we understand the crops to be below an average; and as Baltimore is almost entirely without stocks, common sorts, which a short time ago went begging at 3c. @3½c., are now up to 5c. @6c., and but very little of this or better sorts to be had. In domestic Cigar Leaf very little is doing for home use, but exporters have taken some 2,000 cases of average wrappers at moderate prices, thus infusing some new life in those sorts. The total cessation of supplies of manufactured Tobacco from Virginia, and the steady decrease of stocks, has created a speculative demand. The stock on hand at the beginning of last month was about 35,000 boxes. The estimated sales of the month are about 28,000 boxes, of which 7,000 boxes for Canada and Australia and consumption, the rest on speculation. Some 4,000 boxes Western have been received, partly direct, and partly from neighboring markets. For the past ten days the market has been very quiet, and no sales of any account have taken place; prices, however, continue firm. Stocks on hand, including Western Tobacco, estimated at, in New-York, 27,000 boxes; Baltimore, 8,000; Boston, 6,000; Philadelphia, 4,000.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 9¼c. @9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 6,00 bbls., at 20¾c. @21c., mainly at 20¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day, at reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. @3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d. @12¾d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 11d. @11¾d. ₱ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 35s. @40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d. @35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl. Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13¼d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @45s.; Tallow, 35s. @40s., Logwood, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d. @3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13¼d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Pork, 5s. @5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. @8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. @40s. ₱ ton. For Cork—Wheat, in bulk, for orders, at 14. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 87½c. @90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 22c. ₱ bushel. For Lisbon—Wheat (16,000 bushels) on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Tenancy—Right of Action for Injury to Possession.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Hannah Tobias vs. *Ann Eliza Cohn and Wm Cohn.*—This action was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 3. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for alleged injuries to real property.

The plaintiff's deceased husband, by his will, gave her as a residence certain apartments in the dwelling-house owned by him, No. 615 Fourth-street, in this City. The testator also owned the adjoining lot, No. 617. The lots upon which the buildings were erected had not, at the time of the death of the testator, been divided by fencing. In March, 1857, the plaintiff removed from the apartments provided her as a residence by her husband's will, and rented them; and in October following, Ann Eliza Cohn, one of the Executors of the will, caused a fence to be run through the yard, thus giving each house a separate yard, and preventing the tenants of one house from using or occupying the yard of the other.

The plaintiff, who, as stated, was not at the time in possession of the premises, brought this action; although, as alleged by the defence, the executrix agreed to take away the fence if the plaintiff would return and occupy the house herself.

The defence to the action was that the plaintiff having been given the apartments to be occupied as a residence, when she removed therefrom she lost all right to them during such absence, and the executors were entitled to enter and take possession. These apartments were the property of the estate, and passed to the executors under the will, except when used by the plaintiff as her residence. Further, that the injury complained of was an injury to possession; and as the plaintiff's tenant was in possession at the time the fence was put up, if any right of action existed, it was in the tenant, who, and who alone, was deprived of the use of the possession.

The Court, per Justice INGRAHAM, sustained the defence, holding that the plaintiff had no such title as would enable her to maintain her action. The complaint was on motion dismissed.

The plaintiff appealed to this branch of the Court, contending that she had made such a reëntry upon the premises before commencing the action as entitled her to the redress demanded. It was further argued that had there been no actual reëntry and possession by the plaintiff before the commencement of this suit, she would still have a perfect right of action against the defendants. In support of this position, counsel relied upon the following authority: "A person seized of an estate in remainder or reversion may maintain an action of waste or of trespass for an injury done to the inheritance, notwithstanding an intervening estate for life or years." (Vol. 2, 4th ed., p. 158, sec. 8 R. S.)

This Court has now rendered an opinion on the appeal, holding that the evidence offered by the plaintiff showed conclusively that she had a right to use only a portion of the premises No. 615, and the yard, as a residence, during her life. The plaintiff has removed therefrom, and does not occupy the premises as a residence. She has no title to the premises while residing elsewhere, and further, that the ground inclosed by the defendants was merely the yard of the adjoining houses, and no part of the devise to the plaintiff for her residence.

The judgment is affirmed with costs.

Justus Palmer for appellant; Stilwell and Swain for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Application of Patrick McEntee.—Notwithstanding the further return and the argument of Mr. Campbell, after due consideration, I am of the opinion that the prisoner must be discharged.

Huntington and others vs. *Wells et al.*—Motion denied.

Slade vs. *Farrell.*—Motion granted, and $10 costs to abide event.

Levy et al. vs. *Celler et al.*—Referred to H. P. Hunt, to inquire into the facts and report with his opinion.

Brown vs. *Knowlson et al.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

ANY person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The retirement of the veteran patriot, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, is announced this morning. On Thursday last, he sent to President LINCOLN a letter announcing his determination to avail himself of the provisions of the act for retiring officers, recently passed by Congress—his physical infirmities rendering it absolutely necessary that he should seek repose. A special Cabinet meeting was in consequence convened yesterday morning, at which it was unanimously agreed to place the command of the army in the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN—after which the President and Cabinet waited upon Gen. SCOTT in a body, and the President read to him the order retiring him in accordance with his request, and fully recognizing his eminent services to the country. Gen. SCOTT responded in a brief and feeling speech of thanks, and the ceremony concluded with the assurance from the President that the General's Staff should be properly provided for. Gen. SCOTT, it is understood, will leave Washington for his home in this City to-day.

An important proclamation relating to the coming election in Maryland has been issued by Gen. DIX. It having been understood that persons formerly residing in the State, but who have recently been bearing arms against the United States Government, have returned with the intention of taking part in the election, with the purpose of carrying out treasonable designs, Gen. DIX orders the United States Marshal of Maryland and the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore to arrest all such persons; and he further directs the election judges throughout the State to detain all such persons who may present themselves at the polls, until they can be taken into custody by the proper authorities.

Late intelligence from the Upper Potomac renders it probable that the main body of the rebels in that vicinity has evacuated Leesburgh, and now occupies a position on the lower side of Goose Creek, seven miles south. This movement, it is believed, was made on the day succeeding the battle of Ball's Bluff, when the National forces under Gen. BANKS crossed at Edwards' Ferry. A small rebel force is still retained at Leesburgh, however, the pickets of which now occupy Harrison's Island.

The rebels still continue the erection of batteries on the Lower Potomac, in anticipation of an attack from the National forces in that direction. A new one has recently been discovered near Evansport, about a mile and a half below any which have before been used, in which three rifled guns are mounted. Meantime, the work on our batteries on the opposite shore is progressing satisfactorily, a number of guns and mortars having already been mounted. The rebel steamer *Page* is still in Quantico Creek.

One of the tugs connected with the great Expedition (the *Ethan Allen*) returned to Hampton Roads on Thursday, in consequence of rough weather on the coast below,—probably in the vicinity of Hatteras. She brought no intelligence of importance from the fleet. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe informs us that as soon as the Roads were cleared by the sailing of the expedition, the *Minnesota* moved to her old anchorage, out of the range of the guns of the fortress, preparatory to giving the *Merrimac* a proper reception, should she make the attempt, in accordance with rebel threats, to put to sea. It is said to be the intention of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, should the *Merrimac* make her appearance, to lay the *Minnesota* alongside of her, and to board her at all hazards.

E. W. DAVIS, Assistant Quartermaster under Gen. FREMONT, publishes a letter to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, correcting several errors relative to himself, contained in the letter of Gen. THOMAS to Secretary CAMERON. He entirely exculpates Gen. FREMONT from any connection with his purchase of blankets, and says that when the report of the Board reached Gen. FREMONT, he expressed great displeasure, and required the blankets to be returned. They were not condemned as rotten and worthless, and the only fault that could be found with the purchase was in regard to the economy practiced in making it. The average price of the blankets was a dollar and forty cents. They were part cotton. Assistant Quartermaster DAVIS made the purchase in his official capacity. He can only account for the misstatements from the fact, that while Gen. THOMAS was in St. Louis he was confined to his bed, and that Gen. THOMAS presumed, from the reports he heard, that he had the whole truth before him.

The Louisville *Journal* of Oct. 30 has private information of a skirmish at Saratoga, Lyon County, between two hundred of the Ninth Illinois Regiment, under Maj. PHILLIPS, and a company of rebels commanded by Capts. WILCOX and WAKE. The latter were surprised. Forty of their number were taken prisoners, and ten or twelve, including both WILCOX and WAKE, were killed. The National forces took, beside, sixty-eight guns, two wagons, a large amount of provisions and eighty or ninety horses.

The property of CHAS. W. RUSSELL, of Wheeling, has been confiscated. Mr. RUSSELL has the reputation of being one of the most vigorous of the Virginia traitors. He was Chairman of the Virginia Delegation in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic National Conventions.

JOHN PARR was arrested in Buffalo on Wednesday by order of the State Department, and taken to Fort Lafayette. He is charged with having acted as a spy, and papers found in his possession confirmed the suspicions which led to his apprehension.

Major ROBERT ALLEN, said to have been appointed Quartermaster at St. Louis as a personal insult to Gen. FREMONT, publishes a card, in which he says that the facts of the case are, that he was one of a company who built a *quartz mill* in Mariposa County, California, at an early day, long before the estate of Gen. FREMONT was surveyed or its boundaries defined. The enterprise proved a failure, and the premises were peacefully and voluntarily abandoned. He says further, that there was never any dispute between Gen. FREMONT and himself touching the matter, but adds, that he has been assigned to the Western Department against his express wishes.

We learn from the Southern papers that, owing to the threatened movement against the Florida coast, Mr. YULEE, formerly United States Senator from that State, has taken his family to Columbia, S. C., where he will reside for the present.

By the *Borussia*, whose arrival off Cape Race is announced this morning, and from our files and correspondence by the *Europa*, whose mails reached this City last evening, we obtain various items of importance. There is no more reticence in reference to the objects of the tripartite expedition against Mexico. It is now openly announced that Spain, France and England will act jointly, and that *Spain will make a direct demand for satisfaction for special insults.* The London *Press* discusses the blockade question, and the *Times* takes occasion to say that it is not effectual, and to remind the United States Government that it must be made effectual to be respected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamburg steamship *Borussia* passed Cape Race yesterday, with advices from Europe three days later, a telegraphic summary of which is given elsewhere. The commercial news is interesting. Another advance of ¼d.@½d. had taken place in Cotton, while Breadstuffs were again declining, and Provisions were dull. An abundance is reported in the London Money Market. Consols had advanced, being quoted at 92⅜@92½ for money. Political advices from the Continent are not of particular importance. Further reactionary movements are expected in Italy. Agitation was increasing in Poland, especially in Warsaw.

The Grand Democratic Ratification rally at the Cooper Institute last night was not a great success. Mayor WOOD delivered a speech, but the other orators of the evening were of no particular mark. The chief object of the meeting seemed to be the exoneration of Mr. JAMES LYNCH, Mozart Hall candidate for Sheriff, from the imputations cast upon him as a member of VARIAN'S Battery. We publish all requisite particulars of what was said and done.

The German League met, last evening, and elected a Secretary and Treasurer to replace Messrs. FREEDMAN and WILLMANN, resigned. They also appointed Committees of two for each Ward, to work on next Tuesday at the polls.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to Washington. The popular reception was enthusiastic, and at a public breakfast prepared for the officers of the regiment, at the Astor House, by the "Sons of Massachusetts," some very interesting proceedings occurred, and eloquent addresses were made. Vast crowds witnessed the march of the Twenty-fifth to the foot of Cortlandt-street, and their departure in the cars from Jersey City.

Col. MCKEAN'S Regiment now organizing at Saratoga Springs, has been designated the Seventy-seventh, in commemoration of the year in which the battle of Bemis Heights was fought. The Cortlandt Regiment, Col. GREEN, will also be called the Seventy-sixth, in honor of one of the most stirring periods in the history of the Revolution.

The Baltimore *News Sheet* publishes a resolution, which is to be offered in the Episcopal Convention in that city, arraigning Bishop WHITTINGHAM, for inviting the Tyngs and Beechers of the North, and for favoring those engaged in the slaughter and subjugation of the people of Maryland.

The first news received in Leavenworth, Kansas, regarding the passage of the Potomac by Gen. BANKS' Division was not borne out by the facts. A dispatch sent to that place by way of St. Joseph stated that the national troops were victorious, and that they had killed 1,200 rebels and taken 4,000 prisoners.

The steamer *Admiral*, which has been on the St. John, N. B., line for several years, has been sold recently to the United States Government, for transport service.

Maj. KILBURN, who has been acting as Commissary in Baltimore, has been transferred to Cincinnati. Capt. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN succeeds him.

It was reported in Washington on Thursday that two schooners, loaded with Government stores, had been captured by the rebels while attempting to run the blockade of the Potomac.

The Stock Market was active in speculation, and firm in prices yesterday, with considerable excitement in Erie and Hudson Shares, at advancing figures and higher rates for the Railway Mortgages. New-York Central closed 79@79⅛; United States 6s, 1881, 94, and Missouris 44⅜. Exchange 107⅛@107⅜.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday, at buoyant prices. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Provisions and sugars. Cotton was less sought after. A good demand existed for Hay, Hides, Leather, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Tobacco, Scotch Pig Iron and Adamantine Candles Hemp, Fish, Fruit, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Foreign Liquors, Rice, Seeds, Soap and Whalebone were inactive. Whisky was in fair request. The freight market was depressed and rates were lower.

European Intervention in Mexico.

The Hispano-Gallo-Anglican expedition to Mexico involves, it seems, a joint action, with a judicious distribution of parts. There were wrongs to be redressed, outrages to be punished, European subjects to be protected, and a stable government to be created; and these details of the business are assigned to the fleet and land forces of France and Spain. An army of six thousand men will be landed, and after the capture of Vera Cruz, will be marched to the City of Mexico. When once there, we are left in a maze of doubt as to its action. The Spanish official papers take pains to assert that the troops of that Government will lend themselves to the support of neither of the two factions now dividing the republic. But there is an apparent difficulty in achieving the task set down for the inland expedition if this programme be strictly adhered to by both its members. There must of necessity be a setting up and a putting down of factions, if anything like the contemplated reform of the Government be effected; and this Spanish declaration can only be construed as meaning that by a further partition *of rôles*, France is to execute so much of the undertaking, as involves a forcible arbitration between the Liberals and Reactionists. But there need be no refining upon the subject. The mere fact of invasion, in the actual state of the Liberal Administration, practically settles the question. At the coming of the abhorred Gachupins, there may be a temporary rally of the people, forgetful for the moment of the priesthood, to the support of the Government. "Death to foreigners" will instantly become a national cry. The reckless massacre it will provoke will simply madden the invaders, and compel them to abandon the idea of relying upon the efficacy of a mere display of physical force; practical and positive warfare will ensue; and there can be little doubt as to which of the contestants will be driven to the wall. It will be a conflict between a disorganized and impoverished people; and two nations whose purses are long enough, and armies large enough, to fight thus conjointly the strongest isolated Government in the world.

Such, then, is the real programme of this extraordinary drama. And while it is enacting, what is the attitude of England? Vaunting herself as the only European State which steadfastly withstands the doctrine of armed intervention,—for the latest declarations upon this point we have only to refer to Earl RUSSELL'S recent speech at Newcastle,—she is actually party to the most high-handed and inexcusable transaction of the kind, which has occurred since Russia overran Hungary. It is true she lands no troops, and takes no part in the operations about the Capital, or in any modifications of the form of government. Her business is simply to guard the gates, while her accomplices within do the burglary, and some little bits of possible homicide, at which her conscience reluctS. But it is simply pattering with sense to attempt any exculpation of the British Government from all the consequences of the more positive form of intervention assigned to France and Spain; and, indeed, when we remember that the sympathies of both the latter Powers are strongly adverse to the Liberals, while Spain makes no secret of her partiality for the clerical faction, we can see how far the conscientous passiveness of England is tributary to the "cause of civil and religious liberty," of which her people are the vain-glorious but hypocritical evangelists. The cause in question will perhaps never again suffer so mortally as in this movement to extinguish the autonomy of Mexico.

The Election Next Week—The Issues and the Candidates.

The election of next Tuesday excites comparatively but little interest, and the probability is that a light vote will be cast. Public sentiment throughout the State seems to be unanimous in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and even the Democratic Party has been compelled to modify and explain its platform so as to conform, in appearance at least, to this universal demand. The resolution originally adopted in its Convention, in favor of a peace policy, was first repudiated by both the Tammany and Mozart wings of the party here, then explained by the Central Committee, and afterwards thrown overboard by the candidates themselves. All these movements, however, are mere electioneering tricks, and intended to win for the ticket, by indirect means, a degree of support which it could never have secured on its merits. The vote which may be cast for it will be very widely regarded as a protest against the war.

The People's Union ticket is the only one which really embodies the policy of giving a hearty and effective support to the Government in its effort to crush this rebellion. It was nominated by a spontaneous movement of the People, without distinction of party, and was at once adopted by the Republicans, with the single exception of Canal Commissioner. That exception ought never to have been allowed, but it is comparatively of little consequence. Mr. BRUCE, the Republican nominee, is the incumbent of the office, and has the advantage over Mr. TALLMADGE of a practical acquaintance with its duties. But both are Union men, and supporters of the Administration in its contest with rebellion. The ticket as a whole, whatever vote may be cast for this specific office, ought to command the cordial and enthusiastic support of the great body of the people of this State. It is not, in any sense, a party ticket; it is made up of men from all parties, who are thoroughly and zealously united in this great crisis of our country's history.

The Union Party have also nominated candidates for both branches of the Legislature, and for the various county offices which are now to be filled. They are all Union men, and deserve support on that ground. It is of special importance that the Senators and Assemblymen to be elected should be men heartily devoted to the support of the Government,—because they will undoubtedly be called upon to take active measures of legislation in its behalf. The Democrats have, in several Districts, nominated candidates who were conspicuous last year for their zealous hostility to all appropriations of men and money to aid the Government in putting down the rebellion. Their reëlection would give great moral support to the rebels, besides crippling the Government by their votes on such measures as may come before them. It is of great importance that men should be sent to the Legislature who are thoroughly reliable in regard to the war, and who will also sustain vigorously and efficiently needed measures of political and municipal reform. The coming session will be one of interest and importance, and pains should be taken to secure for the City a better representation than it has of late enjoyed.

In our County canvass the contest for Sheriff excites most interest, as this is by far the most lucrative of the offices to be filled. JOSIAH W. BROWN is the candidate of both the People's Union and the Republican Conventions,—and JAMES LYNCH, as the nominee of Mozart Hall and the special favorite of the Irish voters, is his principal competitor. Mr. BROWN'S vote will be somewhat diminished by Mr. VULTEE, who has been nominated mainly on behalf of the legal profession:—and Mr. LYNCH will suffer in the same way, from the fact that Tammany Hall has put WILLIAM M. TWEED in nomination. Neither of these, however, has any chance of an election. The contest is directly between BROWN and LYNCH, and ballots thrown for any other candidates, however good and unexceptionable they may be, are virtually thrown away. One of these two gentlemen will be elected,—and it is for the voters of the City to decide which of the two they prefer.

In the contest for District-Attorney there is a similar division of forces. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., who filled that office with vigor and ability some years ago, has the support of the Republicans and of Mozart Hall,—while NELSON J. WATERBURY, the present incumbent, is again the nominee of Tammany Hall. A. R. LAWRENCE, has been put in nomination by the People's Union. As matters now stand, the chances are decidedly in favor of Mr. HALL'S election. He has the advantage of a large experience and entire familiarity with the duties of the office. Mr. WATERBURY is conceded, we believe, to have discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity. Mr. LAWRENCE is highly commended as a gentleman of integrity and a lawyer of ability. All three stand substantially upon the same Union platform. The contest for County Clerk lies between JOSEPH HOXIE and HENRY W. GENET, and promises to be much closer than it ought to be,—Mr. HOXIE having the Republican and Union nominations, and GENET the united support of Mozart and Tammany Hall. Mr. HOXIE is universally known to our people as one of our most popular and respected citizens,—having long taken an active part in political affairs, as well as in all movements of public interest. Mr. GENET is equally well-known, from his long connection with the Board of Aldermen.

For Judges, there is really no contest, as all parties have substantially united upon the present incumbents,—except for Marine Judge, to which position HIRAM KETCHUM is preëminently entitled by every consideration which should influence the action of voters. The candidates for Supervisors and Coroners are too numerous to be specially referred to here.

As a whole, the PEOPLE'S UNION movement is unquestionably the one which will command support on the specific issue now before the country. Its nominees are all men of character, and worthy of support. There is some danger that for lack of effort the vote polled may be smaller than it should be;—but we confidently trust that the result of the election will fully vindicate the loyalty of both the City and the State of New-York.

Retirement of Gen. Scott.

In pursuance of a purpose announced by us some ten days since, and for reasons which we then assigned, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has withdrawn from active service, and, upon his own application, been placed on the retired list of the army of the United States. The incident is one of universal interest, and was very properly made the occasion of a simple but impressive ceremony. Upon receiving the General's application for leave to retire, the President, attended by the Cabinet, waited upon him at his residence, and with every demonstration of respect and honor, informed him that his request was granted. The General replied in some unpremeditated remarks, full of grateful emotion, expressing his ardent love of the Union, and his prayers for its preservation, and his cordial confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Administration.

It is understood that Gen. SCOTT will return at once to this City. Gen. MCCLELLAN takes command of the army by appointment of the President.

The Publication of Gen. Thomas' Report,

The *Tribune* makes the following statement in regard to the publication of certain official documents:

"We regret that the TIMES, in its annoyance, should so lose its temper as to reflect upon a Department of the Government. Whether Gen. THOMAS' report was 'wholly unfitted for publication,' is a point on which we, at least, do not choose to offer an opinion. It came to us, as that of Gen. STONE did, published in the same paper, *in regular course from the War Department, with authority to give it to the public through our columns.* It is not for us to decide upon the fitness of official reports for publication. *On that point the Departments are quite able to judge for themselves,* and we should not feel at liberty to reject either Gen. THOMAS' or Gen. STONE'S for any such reason."

The *Tribune* is quite right, and we retract anything we may have said implying censure of that journal for the publications in question. It certainly is not the duty of any newspaper to be more patriotic than the Government which enjoys its confidence and support. The War Department has a right to decide what publications will injure the National cause and what will not,—and the authority of that Department was quite sufficient warrant for the *Tribune's* action in the premises.

But our astonishment is rather increased than diminished by this transfer of responsibility for that publication from the *Tribune* to the Secretary of War. A very active and vigorous crusade has been carried on against the Press for the last two or three months, to prevent the publication of intelligence which it was supposed might be of service to the rebels. Every little while we have been informed by telegraph that nothing whatever in regard to military movements would be allowed to come over the wires. A Government Censor is kept in the telegraph office at Washington to inspect all communications, and suppress whatever he may deem it inexpedient to publish. On the night after the battle of Bull Run, the Editor of this paper placed in the telegraph office a perfectly accurate statement of the result, derived from his personal observation;—the Government Agent refused to allow it to be sent, and reported instead that our army had achieved a victory. After the Edwards' Ferry affair, the Government refused to transmit messages from special correspondents on the spot, and sent a dispatch of their own, giving a view of the battle, which the facts subsequently developed did not sustain. An intense jealousy has been felt of the Press in official quarters, and every possible effort has been made to prevent any revelations through its agency, which might betray the strength or disposition of our forces, the weakness of our positions, the intentions of our Government, or any other facts of which the enemy could make the slightest use. To such an extent has this been carried that President LINCOLN is reported, by the brutal and mendacious sheet which assumes to be the special organ of himself and his family, to have said that the Editor of the TIMES "deserved hanging," for having published, with the permission of the Commander of the Naval Expedition, the number and character of the ships composing it,—after they had lain for two or three days within cannon shot of the enemy's works at Sewall's Point, and within the full and unobstructed view of their glasses.

This vigilance has been highly praiseworthy and has commanded universal admiration. The Press has been quite content to surrender its independence, just as every citizen has willingly surrendered his personal rights, because the sacrifice was deemed essential to the public good. It could scarcely have been anticipated, however, that the Government itself would make to the rebels, voluntarily and intentionally, such a full, specific and unrestricted disclosure of its weakness as is contained in the private memorandum which Gen. THOMAS drew up for the information of the President and Secretary CAMERON. If any newspaper had told the world that a force, expected at once to attack the enemy, "had no transportation,"—that "not twenty in a hundred of their guns would go off,"—that the commanding officer was utterly incompetent,—that the Union cause was hopeless in Kentucky unless 200,000 troops could at once be raised,—that the young men were all Secessionists, and that no large body of troops for the Union could be raised in the State,—it would have been promptly denounced as disloyal, if nothing more. Yet all these statements, and many more of the same character, are given to the world under the official sanction of the War Department. It is pretty clear that all the indiscretion of the country is not monopolized by the newspapers.

The *Tribune* speaks of our "annoyance" at being anticipated by it in the publication of official papers from the War Department. We confess to a feeling of that kind. The Secretary of War has possibly a right,—he certainly has the power,—to favor one newspaper at the expense of others,—to pay it for services rendered, to bribe it to silence, or to enlist its future support, by the use of information belonging to the Government and placed under his custody. Many public officers have used the public patronage and the public money in the same way, and with the same right. Indeed, it is becoming quite common to purchase newspaper flattery and personal adulation by such a use of the public property. However "annoying" it may be to us to find some one journal thus selected as the recipient of what rightfully belongs equally to all, we have no inclination to make special complaint of the fact. To a very great extent it is a matter of taste and of self-respect on both sides. Unfortunately it is not difficult to find men in high position who mistake flattery, however fulsome, thus purchased, for public applause:—and it is equally easy to find newspapers willing, for such a consideration, to offer the incense required at their hands. So long as the Press shows so much alacrity in degrading itself, it has no right to complain of the contempt in which it is held.

The Blanket Question.

A paper obviously published for a specific object, may be suspected of having been written for a specific object, and therefore unfairly. We are accordingly not surprised to find the report of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS accused of inaccuracy, and that by witnesses of his own choosing, and whose testimony he proposes to report. E. W. DAVIS, Assistant Quartermaster under Gen. FREMONT, has written a letter for publication, marking several palpable errors in Gen. THOMAS' representation of his testimony, especially denouncing the report in regard to contracts for blankets. These, it seems, were a compulsory purchase, and at a price so low as to preclude all idea of corruption; and it also appears that when the character of the goods was brought to the notice of Gen. FREMONT, he at once ordered better ones, if better were procurable, to be at once substituted. The average price of these blankets was one dollar and fifty cents.

This may be a sufficient justification under the blanket count; but had Col. DAVIS taken a wider scope he might have materially strengthened it. While these scanty purchases of blankets were making at the West, the East were clamoring over wholesale purchases of the same article which Government has been making in England. These clamors are not without plausible reason. Our own markets, it has been asserted, should have had the benefit of this demand; and, as far as possible, American factories should have been employed to manufacture the wool clipped from domestic sheep. Such arguments are always popular. At all times there is an apparent propriety in giving our shops the preference to those of Europe; and especially is this the case when war has laid so heavy a hand upon every department of industry. Government is thought to owe the people an indemnity for the confusion its efforts to sustain itself occasion on all sides; and the most reasonable form of such indemnity would seem to be the confinement of its expenditures as much as possible within the country.

But in this immediate case there was apparently no other course than to buy the article in Europe. The want was urgent and instant. An army of four hundred thousand men had to be prepared for a Winter, the first frosts of which were already chilling the atmosphere; and neither store nor factory on this side of the ocean was able to furnish even a fraction of the indispensable supply. The simple fact that Government was obliged to appeal to private charity in order to eke out even such numbers as could be hoped for from Europe, shows how pressing and inevitable the need. Exception can therefore be taken with no shadow of justice to the action of the Quartermaster in this single particular.

We regret, however, to say that the character of the orders sent abroad, and the method of execution are not equally exempt from censure; and may deserve as harsh judgment as the negotiations of Quartermaster DAVIS. Instead of buying in England the best article the market could offer—such as is used in the British and French armies—our Government agents have bought the very poorest, meanest and cheapest they could find. The highest price, we are assured, is one dollar and sixty-eight cents. At the actual cost of wool it would be simply impossible to convert it into blankets, weighing four pounds each, at such rates; and we are not surprised, therefore, to learn that but a modicum of original wool is present in any of these [illegible] monthly *Circular* of [illegible], one of the principal firms of wool brokers in Liverpool, tells the story so frankly, that we cannot do better than quote:

"The great change is in the common blanket trade, which is now in a state of immense activity; for, in addition to an extended domestic demand, there is a pressure of orders for the United States. Besides this, the large export of wool to America has so influenced the market that prices have moved rapidly upwards and stocks are running low. *It is more the shipment of wool that reduces the stock than the shipments of grey blankets, for in these a little wool goes a long way, and shoddy, waste and low noils are largely thrown upon.*"

There is no mistaking the significance of this. We are repeating in the article of blankets, the experience which we found so instructive last Spring in the matter of army clothing, and the very experience for which we condemn FREMONT without a hearing. We are buying shoddy where we should buy wool; the only difference being that we have removed the transaction beyond seas, and are doing the business with our eyes fully open. The blanket bought for the English soldier is made of the finest white wool, and is expected to last for five years. The blanket bought for the American soldier is required to be gray, in order to disguise the flocks and shoddy of which it is manufactured, and which cannot be expected to last half through the current Winter. The War Department must either count upon the termination of the war by Christmas, or providently arrange for the exhaustion of these European importations in time to give our own mills employment upon the opening of Spring; else it would never go about the world gathering up for the soldiers coverings, which a Winter gale of ordinary severity will tear to shreds.

The transaction may at least bear this fruit—it will quash so much of the indictment against FREMONT as relates to blankets. It is no crime in that leader, even if he had deliberately committed the act, to have bought at a dollar and a half each, blankets of inferior quality in St. Louis, where better were not procurable, if it be a virtue in the War Department to buy blankets equally worthless in England, where good ones are plenty, paying for them a dollar and sixty-eight cents each, to which a long list of commissions, freight, insurance, &c., must be added as further enhancing the price. Nothing, we submit, can be clearer than this verdict of even-handed justice.

Who is Col. Jordan?

As. Col. JORDAN has again signalized himself in the papers by a mendacity that puts even HOLLINS to the blush, and enrolls him among the illustrious liars of history, it is worth while that the world should know something of his antecedents.

Capt. THOMAS JORDAN, late Assistant Quartermaster in the U. S. Army, and now chief of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, with the rank of Colonel, is a countryman, as he was a pupil and emulator, of FLOYD. While in the Quartermaster's Department in Oregon he had the disbursement of large sums of Government money, and with an ingenuity worthy of his master, invented a system of swindling before his time unknown to the official fogies who ruled at Washington. He took receipted vouchers from the Government creditors, and issued to them his own individual and particular certificates of indebtedness. Then he sent the vouchers to Washington and closed his own accounts, bagging the money and leaving the natives to whistle. In process of time, however, some of these creditors became suspicious, inquired, and finally got at the facts, and Capt. JORDAN was arrested and court-martialed for embezzlement. While the trial was pending at Washington, although the Department had in its own hands the evidences of his guilt, and he was known to be a violent Secessionist besides, Mr. CAMERON allowed him to resign and walk over to the enemy.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, thinking that such talents should not remain idle, speedily appointed him on his Staff, and his first effort was the celebrated "Beauty and Booty" letter, in which he showed himself as great an adept at lying, as he before had at stealing. His second performance, in the official account of the battle of Leesburgh, rather improves his reputation.

As the facts of JORDAN'S Oregon operations were well known in the army, and especially to Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, who was Quartermaster-General when they occurred, we may judge of the tone prevailing among the chivalry in reference to moral eccentricities.

The State Assembly.

In the Fifteenth Assembly District, (Twenty-first Ward,) Mr. CONNERY, the Mozart candidate, withdrew last night, and the nomination was given to D. S. CODDINGTON, who had previously been nominated by Tammany, the People's Union and the Fifth-avenue Conventions. Mr. CODDINGTON is a gentleman of unusual ability and culture. His speech at the first great Union meeting, held on Union-square, will be remembered as one of the ablest and most striking of the occasion.

In the Ninth District, (Sixteenth Ward,) AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., late Collector of the Port, has the united Democratic nomination, both wings of the party being desirous, apparently, to preserve him as the sole relic of the Buchanan Administration. Possibly the electors may not deem it worth while to embalm any memento of that disastrous reign. He is opposed by ALEX. MCLEOD, Esq., a gentleman of character and ability.

In the Seventh District, (parts of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards,) CHARLES H. MARSHALL has declined the nominations of the Fifth-avenue and TAX PAYERS' parties, and HENRY J. RAYMOND, previously nominated by the People's Union, has been selected in his place. EDWARD R. PHELPS, Esq., the Republican nominee, has also declined, and Mr. RAYMOND nominated. The contest is now, therefore, between Mr. RAYMOND and DANIEL YOUNG, the present member. Mr. RAYMOND has the advantage over his competitor of being vigorously opposed by the *Herald*. He must be very weak as a candidate if this does not secure his election.

In the Fourteenth District, the Republicans have done themselves credit by nominating ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., who had previously been selected by one of the Union Conventions. He is one of the most influential and eminent of our City merchants,—and though always an active Democrat, is equally zealous in support of the Government. His election would be highly honorable to the City.

THE MAYORALTY.—Among the Democratic aspirants for the Mayoralty already mentioned are JOHN KERR, E. F. PURDY, and HIRAM WALBRIDGE. The canvass will commence immediately after the election, next week.

Personal.

—Rev. Dr. Scott, who was obliged to leave San Francisco on account of his strong Southern sympathies, publishes in the papers of that City a farewell letter to his congregation. A letter from Gov. DOWNEY to the Rev. Doctor expresses the hope that he may yet return to the city he so abruptly leaves.

—There was a brilliant wedding in Philadelphia on Oct. 30. Charles Edward K. Kortright, the British Consul, was married to a lady of that city. Lord Lyons and the British Legation, together with the Consuls at Boston, Baltimore, New-York, and the other principal ports, were present.

—The report of the murder of Lieut. Mowry by the Indians in Arizona is denied. His brother, Chas. C. Mowry, recently arrived from the Pacific, has advices from him ten days later than the date of his reported murder. At that time he had not been attacked by the savages.

—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Hon. Ruel Williams, and Hon. John A. Poor, of Maine, Commissioners for the State of Maine, in reference to the Defence of the Coast, are stopping at the St. Nicholas, on their way to Washington.

—Certain charges of a damaging character were recently preferred against the well-known Father Chiniquy before the Presbytery of Chicago. After patient investigation, that body dismissed them as not sustained.

—Hon. Aug. Brandegee, Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives at its last session, is dangerously ill at his residence in New-London. He has been suffering from brain fever for nearly four months past.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE SCANDINAVIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

MONEY PLENTY—CONSOLS 92 3-8 a 92 1-2.

The Tripartite Expedition against Mexico

INCREASED AGITATION IN POLAND.

CAPE RACE TELEGRAPH STATION, Friday, Nov. 1.

The Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg, *via* Southampton Wednesday, Oct. 23, passed this point at 5 o'clock this morning, en route to New-York. The news yacht of the Associated Press boarded her and obtained the regular news dispatch.

The advices by the *Borussia* are three days later than per steamship *Europa*, and are of considerable interest to our commercial readers, as the Cotton market exhibits heavy sales and a large advance while Breadstuffs show a decline.

The steamships *Bohemian*, from Quebec, and the *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 23d.

The bark *Benjaman Hallett* was fallen in with, no date given, in distress. She was abandoned and the crew saved.

The *Times*, in a leader, says the blockade of the Southern ports is not effectual, and reminds the Washington Government that foreign nations are bound to recognize only a real blockade. It also shows that the cutting off of the cotton supply is the work of the South as much as the North, and it also seems quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate Government, in order that foreign nations, especially England, may be forced to take sides in the American quarrel.

In the London money market there is a great abundance of money on the Stock Exchange, and the indications are of a probable continuance. Consols, 92⅜@92⅝ for money—92⅝ for account.

Sugar dull. Coffee advanced. Tallow steady.

Mexican stocks are quoted at 25⅜@26¼. United States fives and Illinois Central Railroad shares have advanced.

FRANCE.

The *Gazette d'France* denies that a warm discussion took place between PERSIGNY and THOUVENAL on the Italian question. No difference of opinion exists.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the English Admiralty has decided upon plating the ships already built. If the experiment succeeds, England could have twenty in one year.

The Admiralty has determined to execute numerous defensive works in India, China, Red Sea and at Malta.

The *Times* says it is evident that, even in the face of the English credit of £2,000,000 sterling, difficulty will be experienced in preventing remittances to England from France.

On the Bourse, French Rentes were quoted at 67f. 95c.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen were received most enthusiastically at Dantzic and Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial Patent orders a similar collection of taxes to that of last year.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor had closed the Moscow and Rayaw Universities.

SPAIN.

Spain, France and England will dispatch a joint expedition to Mexico. Spain will make direct demands for satisfaction for special insults.

It was expected that a majority of the members of the Cortes of Spain is favorable to the Ministry.

The Infants is dead.

ITALY.

Approaching reactionary movements were reported.

Naples was tranquil.

Neapolitan Reactionists had chartered Maltese vessels.

POLAND.

The people prayed before the doors of the churches after the clergy had closed them.

Five hundred merchants had been fined one hundred roubles each for closing their shops on the 15th of October.

Agitation was increasing in Warsaw.

The authorities were taking more vigorous measures to maintain order.

The *Borussia* has 188 passengers, $34,000 in specie and a full cargo.

Commercial News by the Borussia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales, Monday and Tuesday, reached 45,000 bales, including 25,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. ℔ lb. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11½d.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, the market for goods and yarns still exhibiting an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour is dull, and declined 6d. ℔ bbl. Wheat has a downward tendency. Corn heavy, at a decline of 9d. @1s. ℔ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef is inactive, Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard quiet, at 48s.@50s. Tallow firmer with an advance of 1s. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady and unchanged. Rice inactive. Ashes—transactions limited, at 35s.@37s. for Pots and Pearls. Resin steady; common quoted at 12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 62s.

The Purchase of Blankets for Gen. Fremont.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A.:

It is important I should correct, without delay, some errors in reference to myself, which I find in your published report to the Secretary of War, under date of Oct. 28, 1861.

Gen. FREMONT did not give me any contract for blankets, or for anything else. As a regularly appointed Assistant-Quartermaster by the President, nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by him (as my commission states,) I presume I was legally competent, and by law bound, to make such purchases as my commanding General ordered me to do. The blankets you refer to were a portion of my purchases. The "Board" that condemned them did not report that they were rotten "and worthless." When the report reached Gen. FREMONT he sent for me, and, expressing great displeasure, required that the blankets should be returned. I assured him that there must be some mistake in the report, and requested him to suspend his approval of it. I reëxamined the samples by which the goods were bought, found them not to be rotten and worthless, but, commercially speaking, sound. As some of the goods cost not much over a dollar a blanket, and the lot, on an average, about $1 40 each, as near as I can remember, and were part cotton, they could not be as strong or as serviceable as goods composed only of wool and costing from three to four dollars each.

Although mortified by the report, I was satisfied the purchase was a good one, that the goods were sound, and that if they would not suit for one purpose they would for some other, where they were equally needed by the Department. I manifested my opinion with some earnestness to those with whom I came in contact, made a written report to the General of my view of the affair, and asked that a Committee of merchants should be appointed to examine the blankets. While the commanding General had my request under consideration, one of the "Board" who had condemned them, came to my office, and said to me, "The Board of Survey would like the General to allow them to reëxamine the goods." This was granted by the General, and a new survey was ordered by Assistant Adjt.-Gen. KELTON. I was present, and we found that while some of the blankets, those weighing from five to six and three-quarter pounds per pair, could not be torn by us, the lowest priced ones could. One member of the Board, who seemed to have the most objection to receiving them, said that what he meant by the word "rotten," in the original Report, was "not fit for soldiers in the field." I was sure his motive was good, for his anxiety was that each soldier should have an all-wool blanket, not to weigh less than four pounds, and to be army standard in size.

The blankets were well suited for the use of the army during the last three months as standard blankets will be for the coming six. I do not know what the second report was, but as I was informed some days after the second inspection, by the Assistant Quartermaster, who was at the head of the Clothing Department, that if could now have a receipt for the blankets, and that they had been issued, I considered the affair satisfactorily settled. I do not know that they were not sent to the hospitals, but upon a fuller examination, I think it will be found that they were not. But even if they were, I do not see that this should reflect discredit upon those engaged in the transaction.

In Exhibit H., published by you, I find my name in the list as one of the officers in the body-guard. From your report I infer that your information comes from the Paymaster-ence. It is entirely incorrect, as you may ascertain from Col. [illegible], if you think proper to inquire of him.

I can only account for the misstatements you have made in reference to myself, from the fact that when you were in St. Louis I was confined to my bed, and that you presumed from the reports you saw and heard that you had the whole truth before you in reference to these affairs. Very respectfully,

E. M. DAVIS, Assist. Quartermaster.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

RETURN OF A VESSEL FROM THE FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31, *via* Baltimore, Nov. 1.

The tug *Ethan Allen*, of the great expedition, returned to Hampton Roads, this morning, in consequence of rough weather on the coast below. She brings no particulars of importance respecting the expedition.

A flag of truce went up to Norfolk, to-day, with 20 prisoners, released some time since at Fort Lafayette.

The barks *Gemsbok* and *Amanda* have just returned from a cruise. The latter took four prizes, including three English vessels and one American, the names of which have already been furnished.

The *Rescue* is at Old Point, and will go to sea at once.

The frigate *Roanoke* is hourly expected from the South.

Gen. WOOL held a grand review, yesterday, at Camp Hamilton.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROADS COMPARATIVELY CLEAR OF VESSELS—THE DELAYS OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION—THE MINNESOTA PREPARED FOR THE MERRIMAC, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

The sailing of the Southern expedition has nearly cleared the Roads and left us to think of and attend to something else. Although Gen. WOOL was not in any manner officially informed of the expedition, its character, objects, destination, or even of its presence in the Roads, for the week it lay here, nearly or quite as much was imposed on him concerning it that it might finally get off, as though he was responsible for its conception, management and results. To say the least, this has been a peculiar feature. It would be useless, if not hurtful, now to detail the many particulars in which the expedition, like a foundling, was thrown on the hands of Gen. WOOL, who officially was kept as much in the dark concerning it as the outside world. During its stay here it was resupplied with ammunition, and at the last moment reprovisioned from this Department, more as an act of mercy and courtesy, inspired with a wish to do everything possible to give success to an expedition from which very much was expected, but which promised so little in its early stages. Where the ponderous machinery pinched, and what really was the cause of the delay and mismanagement that boded so much ill, I have heard no two persons agree. How much longer the delay would have been had not Gen. WOOL, in the most energetic manner, fairly kicked it in end, and fairly out of the harbor, it is difficult to say. If, with the final sailing, we have seen the last of the blunders and dissensions, all may yet be well with this nevertheless grand expedition.

As soon as the Roads were cleared, the *Minnesota*, moved down to her old anchorage, out of the range of the guns of the fortress, preparatory to giving the *Merrimac* a proper reception, should she attempt to come out of Norfolk, as report says she intends to do on the very first favorable night. It is unquestionably true that Com. GOLDSBOROUGH is in possession of information which leads him to make this preparation, and thus induces corresponding watchfulness on the part of the fortress. It is said that, should the rebel frigate, or iron-clad battery, attempt to pass out, the *Minnesota* will not hesitate to lay close along side of her, and board her at all hazards. How many, in such a case, would ever ascend alive to the decks, may readily be conjectured. In undertaking the enterprise, the rebels have, no doubt, fully estimated the hazards, and resolved to take them all. It would be a disgrace to our navy should the rebels succeed. It, therefore, becomes a matter of course on our part that the attempt will be resisted to the desperate end. Com. GOLDSBOROUGH appears willing, with the coöperation of the fortress, to rely on his noble frigate alone. The great gun, Union, has been turned so as to face the channel which a ship, after rounding Sewell's Point, must take; and there the great iron monster, with a 450 pound shot in his throat, stands, day and night, keeping sleepless watch.

Within the last few weeks Gen. WOOL's forces, though he has twice reinforced Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Potomac, have been increased, so that we have now a force quite as great as at any period since the war commenced. And yet, to enable him to undertake aggressive operations, he must have more men, and especially more artillery. The drill and discipline of the troops are thorough and rigid, and if it is possible to make good soldiers of the men, the fact is in process of ascertainment. Gen. MANSFIELD is in command of the brigade at Camp Hamilton, while Gen. PHELPS holds the same position at Newport's News. The latter position is one of continual interest, owing to its proximity to the rebels, who keep up a continual watchfulness over our movements. Indeed, it would seem that the time had come when it was necessary to sally out, drive the rebels back, or, what would be better, bring them further into our lines, where, as prisoners, they would have a much easier and a much better fed campaign. Our men are ready to undertake it; it only remains for the General to give the word.

Nothing has been heard of the *Yorktown* since her appearance near Newport's News about a month since, when Capt. MURRAY, of the *Louisiana*, put a couple of shots through her, and Lieut. LODER, of the shore battery, "peppered" her so sharply. The *Congress* and *Cumberland* are still there. The *Minnesota* and two or three gunboats at present constitute the naval force at Old Point.

There will be a flag of truce to Norfolk to-morrow for the first time in three weeks. A large number of persons, principally ladies, are waiting in Baltimore to take passage. It is not the intention of Gen. WOOL to resume the flags with the frequency they passed previous to the late suspension, and I understand that passes, which have been so liberally issued by the Lieutenant-General and Secretary of State, will hereafter be given but sparingly. There is no room for doubt that the rebels avail themselves extensively of these opportunities for communicating valuable information. In spite of the searching scrutiny with which baggage is searched,—nine-tenths of the passengers being women—letters have, without any doubt been smuggled through. The search has not unfrequently detected letters secreted in curious places, and, in one instance, a letter was found on an infant hidden in the very last place where a man would probably look. The necessity for female examiners is obvious, and it is not unlikely that if ladies are permitted to go at all they will be subjected to a scrutiny that will remove all doubts on the smuggling question.

The old ship *Brandywine*, with her masts out and cut down, arrived here last evening, in tow of the *McClellan*, as a store-ship, deeply laden and drawing 24 feet of water. Her cargo, wholly of supplies for the navy, is of immense value. MARS.

England and the Cotton Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the discussion of England and the cotton question it appears to me that one point of considerable importance has been lost sight of, both in this country and in Europe.

Newspaper writers and others are continually informing us that John Bull must have cotton in order to keep his operatives at work. Has it never occurred to these men, that in order to keep the mills running one other thing is necessary;—*a market for the manufactured goods.* Talk about John Bull's breaking the blockade in order to get cotton. Be good enough to inform me where he would sell his cotton, after he had so obtained and manufactured it? To the Northern States? Not one yard of it, Sir.

Let England break the blockade or acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and societies for home protection would be formed in every city and village of the Northern States, and every man would pledge himself not to buy, sell or use one yard of British goods. Moreover, every vessel entering our ports with British goods *would have a "Calico Ball" upon her decks, after the manner of the old Boston tea party.* It is high time our friends over the water were warned.

The man who supposes that the spinners of Manchester will pay out their money for cotton and run their mills up to full time just to give employment to their operatives is a fool. They can supply the home demand and something more by running half time on cotton procured outside the United States, and if they are wise that is all they will undertake to do until this rebellion is crushed.

Had Great Britain assisted the United States Government in crushing this rebellion, instead of aiding the rebels by a proclamation of neutrality, the trade between the two countries would not have been seriously interrupted; or would have been resumed in so short a time that nothing serious would have resulted from the temporary suspension.

I am an old "Free-trade" Democrat, and have never yet voted a Whig or Republican ticket during the twenty years of my majority. But when the existence of our country is threatened, and aid and comfort given to our enemies by a foreign Power, we free-trade men clear the space between free-trade and prohibition at a single bound. England will find us all on the same platform. W.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

To the Charitable.

THOMAS MCCREARY, a ship-carpenter, working on one of the new gunboats under Mr. ENGLISH, fell on Monday, Oct. 28, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children in perfect destitution. The widow is a respectable and industrious person, and lives at No. 374 Tenth-street, near Avenue C. The benevolent are earnestly requested to inquire into this case, which is one of great distress; and to either call or send to this number to assure themselves that this is no fictitious call, but a genuine case of suffering, caused by God's inscrutable providence, and not by idleness or improvidence.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Housekeeping Hardware.—Wholesale stock at retail, of fire-irons, fenders, coal-scuttles, fire-guards, coal-vases, pokers, ash-sifters, ash-barrels, coffee and tea urns, chafing dishes, blower-stands, silver-plated and japanned ware, kitchen-range furniture, table cutlery, toilet sets, door mats, &c., for sale cheap by WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound English Bibles, U. S. Episcopal Prayer Books, Church Services, &c., in endless variety of size and price. Photographic Albums, in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 628 Broadway, New-York,

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

Espenscheid's Proverbial Success in Hitting the public taste has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendid Fall and Winter Hat for gentlemen. It is superlative folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when a more beautiful and a finer one can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

The Beautiful and Simple Mechanism of the new noiseless Lock-Stitch Machines, manufactured and sold by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, excites the admiration and elicits the praise of hundreds who daily witness their operation at the salerooms, No. 495 Broadway.

Wanted, to Contract for 1,000 tons of Castings for rifled ordnance shell, stating lowest price and shortest time, delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. Shell varying from 12 to 150 pounds. Address J. W. COCHRAN, No. 51 Pine-st.

Ladies' Balmorals and Cloth Button Boots, India Rubbers, &c., with misses' and children's Boots and Shoes. Fall styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Bridgewater Paint, Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane. W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

MALLORY—BLACKWELL.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 31, by Rev. S. H. Mirick, of Lewisburgh, Penn., Mr. JAMES E. MALLORY to Miss SUSIE M., daughter of J. P. Blackwell, Esq., all of this City.

FREEMAN—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, JOHN B. FREEMAN to EMILIE JOHNSON, daughter of the late Allen Johnson, Esq.

BEEKMAN—FOWLER.—In Bath, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Jones, ABRAM BEEKMAN to SARAH MCCAY FOWLER, daughter of John W. Fowler.

TWEEDALE—STEVENSON.—In Port Rowan, Canada West, on Thursday, Oct. 24, in St. John's Church, JOSEPH M. TWEEDALE, M. D., of Sobo, County of Middlesex, to MARIA C., daughter of Wm. H. Stevenson, Esq., American Consul at Port Rowan.

DIED.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 31, Mr. GEORGE M. ROBINSON, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 3 Union-square.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, JOSEPH E. BENNETT, late of the Engineer Corps of the Second Regiment. N. Y. S. M., aged 26 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Gethsemane Baptist Church, 3d-av., near 39th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

SCHUCHARDT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, HENRY REMSEN, son of Frederick Schuchardt, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 29 Washington-place, without further invitation.

OBITUARY.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 4, 1861, HENRY P. GARNER, aged 37.

This brief notice of the departure of one long loved and honored, struck a thrill of sorrow to many hearts; surrounded by warm friends, the centre of a family circle of which he was life and light; an affectionate husband, a fond father, a firm friend; to no one's memory indeed will come more readily the poet's words:

"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

Engaged through a series of years in commercial intercourse with his fellow citizens, he commanded the confidence, esteem and warm feelings of affectionate regard of all that knew him; and it may seem a fitting tribute to his memory to attempt anything approaching eulogy of one who always shed his benefits like the dew, refreshing, unseen, but not unfelt: and vain, alas, how vain will it fall on the stricken hearts to whom he was attached by so many tender ties! Such wounds can be only healed by time, and the hope of a reunion in another and a better world. To his many friends, (and few men had more warm or devoted ones;) and to his brothers in the Ancient and Honorable Order of Masons; to those who performed the last earthly comforts and attended him to his last resting place, and whose hearts reëchoed the last sad words,

"Alas, my Brother,"

a tribute even so unworthy his deserving may not be unacceptable to keep his memory green. May it not be said of him:

Far may we search before we find,
A heart more manly or more kind;
But not around his honor'd urn,
Shall friends alone or kindred mourn;
The thousand eyes his care has dried,
Pour at his name a bitter tide,
And frequent falls the grateful dew,
For benefits the world ne'er knew.

R. D. P.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 1, Mrs. LUCY SHERWOOD, relict of Nathan D. Sherwood, aged 79 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCFEETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 31, CHARLES M. MCFEETERS, son of Andrew and Harriet F. McFeeters, aged 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Gates-av., between Hunter and Downing sts.

BRYANT.—In Woodstock, town of West Farms, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 31, of bronchitis, MARGERET DENHAM, wife of E. W. Bryant, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, Union-av., near Wall-st., on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SHORTILL.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 31, at the residence of Mrs. M. O'Connor, MARY ANN SHORTILL, niece of Edward Shortill, deceased, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Prince-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock.

JONES.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 31, DAVID JONES, aged 64 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bethesda Baptist Church, South 4th-st., between Jersey-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City, at 10 o'clock next Sabbath morning, Nov. 3.

STAGG.—In Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 1, of consumption, ISAAC J. STAGG, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, E. Osborn, corner of Church and Ellison sts., Paterson, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 31, Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn., in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

NASH.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, REBECCA, wife of William Nash, aged 72 years, 2 months and 9 days.

SMITH.—In Hudson City, Five Corners, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 1, at his residence, JOB SMITH, aged 64 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Grove Church, New-Durham. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Hamburg, per U. S. steamer HAMMONIA, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per the CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on the 2d inst., at 10½ A. M.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 571.—Nov. 1, 1861.
17, 3, 65, 48, 70, 68, 35, 20, 14, 57, 67, 41, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 572.—Nov. 1, 1861.
74, 8, 15, 16, 6, 41, 71, 36, 64, 26, 76, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on TEMPERANCE, AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the nurse—the good nurse—the best nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which may be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, cholicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

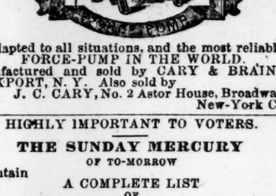
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, WARRANTED, For $25 each, At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y. Also sold by J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW

will contain A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE CANDIDATES IN NOMINATION FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES, AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF VALUABLE POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

RACY AND REMORSELESS REVIEWS OF THE PROMINENT POLITICIANS AND WIRE-PULLERS.

HINTS TO HONEST ELECTORS, &c., &c., &c.

All the City and Brooklyn news of Saturday night, the very latest Fire, Base-Ball, War and Telegraphic news, and an unequaled amount of choice family reading.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY has a larger circulation than any other Sunday paper in America, and is sold by all newsmen and boys on Sunday morning.

Advertisements must be handed in before 10 o'clock on Saturday night to secure insertion. Terms, ten cents a line. Office, No. 113 Fulton and 48 Ann-st.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS 303 and 404, Just received per *Etna*, For sale at No. 91 John-st. HENRY OWEN, Agent.

WEDDING CARDS. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y., No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWELFTH WARD.—At a meeting of the Delegates to the Regular National Union Convention, Mr. EDWARD JONES was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly. STEPHEN ROBERTS, Chairman. J. L. EBERTS, Secretary.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—"Justice to the Democratic Union members of the last Legislature"—the energetic supporter of the National Government in the State Senate. Democratic Republican Union Nomination.

For State Senator—RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

THE FRIENDS OF THE NOMINEES OF the People's Syracuse Union Convention are requested to meet TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, headquarters of the Executive Committee. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

POLITICAL.

"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WM. B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, *Long Term.*
Short Term—FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court.....THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court.....L. B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court.....HIRAM KETCHAM.
District-Attorney.....A. R. LAWRENCE.
Sheriff.....JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk.....JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor.....ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners.....LOUIS NAUMANN, J. W. RENNEY, EDWARD COLLIN, JOHN WILDEY.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION TICKET.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, long term.
Short Term—FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff.....FREDK. L. VULTE.
County Clerk.....HENRY W. GENET.
District Attorney.....A. OAKEY HALL.
Justice of Supreme Court.....THOS. W. CLERKE.
Justices of Superior Court.....LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN
Justice of Court of Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court.....A. K. MAYNARD.
For Supervisor.....ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Coroners.....THOS. H. FERRIS, Capt. JOHN WILDEY, EDWD. C. MCCONNELL, ANTHONY EICKHOFF.

SENATORS.

Fourth District.....CHRIST'N B. WOODRUFF.
Fifth District.....CHARLES G. CORNELL.
Sixth District.....BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Seventh District.....RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

The Executive Committee will be in session daily at their headquarters, No. 534 Broadway.

TAMMANY HALL.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
For District-Attorney,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
For Coroners,
EDWARD C. MCCONNELL,
ANDREW R. JACKMAN,
ANTHONY EICKHOFF
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY.
For Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Superior Court,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
JOHN M. BARBOUR.
For Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
For Marine Court,
EDMUND L. HEARNE.

UNION NOMINATION.

For District-Attorney,
ABRAHA R. LAWRENCE, JR.,
WM. TUCKER, Chairman People's Union.
WM. C. CONNER and ROBT. BEATTY, Secretaries.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Chairman Fifth-avenue Convention.
GEORGE F. TALMAN, Secretary.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman Tax-Payers' Convention.
WM. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.
H. N. WILHELM, Chairman German Union League.
GEORGE MANCHAT, Secretary.
PHILETUS H. HOLT, Chairman St. Nicholas Union.
EUGENE PLUNKET, Secretary.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Chairman Union Conference Convention.
WM. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

—The importance of selecting legislative representatives whose integrity and ability are beyond question, is well understood by all intelligent citizens; but there has heretofore been an almost criminal indifference among the very people whose interests are most involved in the nomination of candidates, as the disgraceful and unblushing corruption, indulged in for years past by our representatives at Albany, proves. For the purpose of correcting an evil, the enormity of which has increased at each election, the undersigned ask a candid investigation of the claims of Mr. THOMAS LITTLE, the nominee of the Republicans of this District, for the office of State Senator.

Mr. Little has been one of the Supervisors of the City for the last three years, and during that period not a whisper has been uttered affecting his official integrity. He is known to be inflexibly honest, devoted to the interests of the people, experienced in legislative duties, and every way fitted for the post to which his friends and political associates seek to elect him. They ask the support only of those who feel the importance of selecting the man best adapted for this distinguished and honorable position, convinced that if Mr. Little is elected the exercise of his well-tried abilities cannot fail to reflect credit upon his constituents and promote the public welfare.

THOMAS E. MCELLIGOTT, WM. HEBBARD,
E. A. READINGS, AUGUSTUS WEISMANN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, HENRY A. BURR,
E. G. MORAN, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
S. S. RICHARDSON, JOHN DEARBORN,
JAS. K. PLACE, WM. TRUSLOW,
PAGE M. GALE, JOSIAH KING,
JOHN HAYWARD, HIR

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT of the City of Yonkers, and adjacent to the beautiful grounds of Van Cortlandt Park. The house is large and commodious, well stocked with fruit-trees and shrubbery, has been lately painted and papered throughout, and is in good order. To be let completely furnished, and with or without the farm. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 3 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Peughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To be let with or without the furniture. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Rent moderate. For further particulars inquire of CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

ORANGE, No. 2—TO BE FURNISHED AND UNFURnished for the season or year; also, country seats for sale low, by HENRY C. TERHUNE, No. 69 William-st., New-York, or to Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FARM in Woodbridge, near the depot. About one hundred acres; with out-houses, fruit-trees, &c. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 173 West 12th-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm; with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALBERT REED or A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 185 Broadway.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Yellow Springs Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 183 Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts. Possession immediately. Rent, up to the 1st of May, $450. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, Corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT DESIRAble basement and four-story house, No. 24 39th-st., near Lexington-av., containing 16 rooms; finished, complete with all the improvements; or will be exchanged for lots in the XIXth or XIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN 4TH-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 1ST and South 2d sts., two splendid stores, the finest in the City of Williamsburgh; houses to be let with the stores or separate; Nos. 133 and 135. Call, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 20 South 3d-st., or at Nos. 133 and 135 4th-st.

TO LET LOW—A LARGE HOUSE ON ST. John's Park, north side, (No. 30,) with privilege of the Park. Also second story of store No. 438 Canal-st. Apply to JAMES BARROW, Jr., at store No. 459 Canal-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 143 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has all the improvements and is in perfect order and good location. Rent low. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvments. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern and convenient; furniture good and nearly new; location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class full-sized brown-stone house, No. 39 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., elegantly furnished. Apply to S. CALDWELL, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKlyn, to be occupied only in the evening, from 5 until 9 P. M., by a young gentleman, to give lessons in music, not at all noisy; must be on one of the principal streets, near Fulton Ferry. Address, stating terms, G. L. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed if purchased in a month. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 426 Grand-st, near Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES PADDON ANNOUNCE TO their patrons and the public that they have resumed their instruction on the piano, and in singing, in New-York and Brooklyn. For terms, apply at their residence, No. 58 West 23d-st. Miss PADDON also desires an engagement in an Episcopal Choir.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order. HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROFESSED COOK WHO thoroughly understands her business and has good City recommendations. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, at No. 13 Washington-place.

A COOK, &c. CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two girls for a small family, one to cook, wash and iron, the other for chamberwork, to take care of a child and sew. German and English preferred. None but those competent and of good disposition need apply. Apply at No. 240 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—PERIODICAL AND CANVASSING Agents, to circulate a popular monthly magazine, on which 60 per cent. commission is paid. This is a rare chance for canvassers; exclusive sales in any given district if required. For particulars and specimen numbers, address J. MUNROE SKINNER & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFfice, salary liberal; two porters, for stores; a stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

1,000 COATS. TAILORS WANTED—ON MILITARY Coats. Highest prices paid. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE ANGLAISE PROTESTANTE, de premiere respectabilité, et parlant très bien Français ayant habité Paris, 8 ans et restée, 3 ans en Amérique avec une famille Française de premier ordre, désire se placer comme bonne d'enfants et couturiere dans une très bonne famille. S'adresser de suites, No. 61 6th-av.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE.—DE PREmier ordre (vrai cordon bleu) revenant de Newport, desire se placer dans une très bonne famille; les recommandations les plus honorables seront fournies. S'adresser deuxlie 61 6ie-av.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—FOR SALE, THREE vacuum pans, two 9 feet and one 10 feet. For particulars inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 308 West 27th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A WELL-CONDUCTED FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 124 East Broadway.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
The proprietor of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET,
BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, by a small family, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Those of social habits and musical tastes preferred. Location near Carlton-av. Address M. B. BRANTLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a very desirable locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 3,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR 2 or 4 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms on the second floor, and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall and convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT NEWLY-FURnished second-story front parlor and large room and bedroom in third story, front, in the first-class brownstone front, No. 53 East 28th-st., for family or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED BACK parlor, with three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Call at No. 36 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A small one, can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for families. Also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bed-room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENTIRE second floor, genteelly furnished, can be obtained of a private family, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen, in the modern built house, No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts. House containing all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALE PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. Inquire of F. W. Bedstein, No. 763 Broadway, S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip, or of the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—TO PARENTS.—WANTED, for a youth 16 years old, engaged in business down town, a room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family in New-York, where he could have the advantages of social society, and where his moral conduct would be cared for and directed. Apply by note, addressed W., Box No. 2,491 Post-office, giving terms, situation, and qualifications.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT THE FIRST of December, by a gentleman and wife in a genteel private family; parlor and bedroom on second or third floors; rooms with a Southern exposure and in the vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Best references given and required. Address, stating terms, to include fire and gas, with full particulars, HOME, Box No. 3,815 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG AND NEWLYmarried couple would like a home for the Winter in a small private family. Any persons, having a snug little room, with conveniences for a fire, and willing to take a quiet couple to board, on very moderate terms, will please address QUIET HOME, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR SIX elegantly-decorated rooms can be had by a party of liberal means who have a home and first-class accommodations, in a strictly private family residing near Madison-av. The suite will be let furnished or unfurnished. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, DAYTON, care of Box No. 2,712 Lower Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE for himself and mother furnished apartments, with board, in a strictly private and respectable family; location between Bleecker and 14th-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, M. M., office of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, and board, on the west side of the City, namely, two bedrooms and a sitting-room, for a family of three persons. A private table will be required, and the total expense, including gas and fire, must not exceed $30 per week. Address C. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor, parlors and bedrooms, newly and handsomely furnished. House has all modern improvements and wide windows with fine view. A first-class private table will be furnished. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A GERMAN FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, (private table if preferred,) to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. German, French and English spoken.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE JUST returned from Europe, wish well furnished rooms and board (private table preferred.) A fair price will be paid, and none but really respectable parties need apply. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Box No. 863 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms on second floor, also rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for gentlemen, at No. 46 East 24th-st. House first-class, containing all modern improvements. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bath-rooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A HOUSE up-town, with all modern improvements, wish to let a large room on second floor, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at $11 per week, fire and gas included. Address N. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 4 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of and convenient to Broadway. A handsome parlor and extension-room on the first floor; also one or two single rooms. Partial board, if required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. References required.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, with private table only, will be let to a desirable family requiring first-class accommodations. Also, a small parlor and bedroom, suitable for a bachelor.

AT NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in a desirable location, will let a parlor and bedroom with board, to a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 76 West 38th-st.

TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS wishing board for the Winter, in a first-class house, with a superior table. A boarder of six years would recommend such to call at No. 330 4th-av., corner of 28th-st

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, ON THE second floor, with bedroom and pantry adjoining, furnished, may be had, with or without board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED room and two bedrooms to let, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 65 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

CORNWALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL Offers unusual advantages in situation, ease of access and freedom from injurious influences. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, and carefully instructed in English, Classical, or Mathematical studies. The greatest care is taken to exclude those of improper moral character. MILITARY DRILL, AND DISCIPLINE, STRICT BUT KIND, will be a feature of the school. For circulars or other information, address

ALFRED COX ROE, Principal,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 33 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st.; or address the principal. R. BOLTON.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, &c.—Mr. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months, 78 lessons each, in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Book keeping lessons unlimited, for $10; and his admirable plan of allowing each pupil separate instruction, have the effect of inducing hundreds to attend, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Gov. S. W. King, Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

A STUDENT IN THEOLOGY, A GRADUATE of Yale College and experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction an hour or two a day, as the only means of continuing his theological studies. Refers to R. D. Pardee, American Sunday School Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 27 6th-av.; and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Sept. 13, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Instruction thorough; number limited. For circulars and further particulars, inquire of A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl-st.; Rev. E. D. G. Prime, office of the New-York *Observer*; or address the Principals. I. & J. BIRD.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING COMMISSIONS in the United States Army, are rapidly qualified under an experienced officer, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Send for catalogue Address Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For particulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

THE MISSES GAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 90 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular salary desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement, for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address B. N., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in teaching desires a situation in a school or family as teacher of higher English and advanced rudiments of music and French. Address HOME, Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a school or family, to teach Latin, English, and rudimentary French. Address H. B. S., Station D.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ENgaged in one of the best schools in the City, can give an hour or two to private instruction in English, French and classics, or would coach a lad for college. Address TEACHER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway, supplies schools with teachers, and parents with school circulars. Wanted immediately, one teacher of Mathematics and two professors of French. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers.

AS MATRON OR TEACHER.—A LADY OF practical experience and genteel address is desirous of obtaining a situation as matron or teacher in an institution or seminary, or as housekeeper in a private family. She is industrious in habits and strictly conscientious. Unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., B rooklyn, or address T. R., at that same number, for one week.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family to instruct in English, Music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and Flower Painting. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address B. E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady who has had good advantages and experience; she is abundantly qualified to teach children of 14 years of age and under, the usual English branches, with music and the French language. Address J. S. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 183 Broadway.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful; has good references from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 365 6th-av., near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or to take care of children; she has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 463 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid, and to do fine washing or laundrywork, and the other as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; or would do the housework of a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands her business well; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 142 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or will do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen or two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light work; is a good sewer; a home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 244 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., for three days, fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse—in Brooklyn preferred—by a young woman, who refers to her present employer, at No 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman. Best of City reference. Apply at 191 16th-st., first-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook, in a first-class private family, by a respectable person, who has lived in first-class establishments in London in the above capacity; is thoroughly competent to the duties of the situation; French and English cookery in all its branches; is a good confectioner, &c. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for two days, at No. 925 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, game, pastry, cake, bread; to be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, meats, light pastry, bread and biscuit, &c., &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 151 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last employers. Address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as a first-class cook in a private family; the very best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 122 1st-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, light pastry, bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 109 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman in a private family. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call for 2 days at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, and can give the highest testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at No. 256 6th-av., near 21st-st., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she was four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, with best of reference; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as an experienced cook, and can make good bread and biscuit; would assist in washing and ironing; or would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 42 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do the housework of a private family; is a good washer and ironer; she is trustworthy of all things under her care; a permanent place preferred. Call at No. 46 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESpectable woman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to a little washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for a number of years. Can be seen for two days at the bakery No. 87 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES a situation as above; is a good cook of meats and game of all kinds, baker of bread, pies, pastry, &c.; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind and obliging. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOANS,
OFFICE OF JAY COOKE & Co.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1861.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent. per annum, payable in coupons of one dollar, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by funds, promptly by return mail.

Seven-Thirty Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
OF THE
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7-3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Yorkham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bondholders of said Company are notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock.

SAML. M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. L. B. GOODWIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, at No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of JOSEPH BRANDON & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JOSEPH BRANDON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861. EDWARD BRANDON.

MR. MAURICE WEHLE HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of COHN, LAZARUS & CO. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, under the same firm. D. L. COHN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1861. LUDWIG LAZARUS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A NICE bowling-saloon, well calculated for a private club, up town and central; rent and expenses very low; or good for public business. Apply at No. 395 Broadway, Room No. 11. PORTER & INGERSOLL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL, vs. MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the firm of ATAZA & CO.—Amended summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL, vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY E. CROMWELL, President; George D. Fowle, Philip B. Hooe and William H. Newman, Ward H. Blackler, Frederick L. Barreda and Philip Barreda.—Summons for relief. (com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.

D. D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants Exchange, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1861. D. D. LORD,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of MORRIS LEVY, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said debtor are required to render an account of all the debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to the said assignee, by the 21st day of November next, at the office of E. W. DODGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York City, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property and effects of said debtor, are required to deliver the same to me, at the above place, by the day above specified. All the creditors of the said debtor are also required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, at the above place, by the 22d day of November next. Dated Nov. 1, 1861.

n2-law3w* ISAAC PISER, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full terms;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Reuben Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE COUPE, IN first-rate order, made by John R. Lawrence & Co., and can be seen at No. 61 Crosby-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE Shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 31 Wall-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

CURE YOUR COUGH!
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY.
COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, &c.
It is unsurpassed. Give it a trial.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
By the Proprietor,
CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary,
Cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDONALD'S Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office, constitutions on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "counterfeits," or remedies, have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
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FROM NEW-

MOZART HALL RATIFICATION.

MASS MEETING IN COOPER INSTITUTE.

The County Ticket Indorsed—Address and Resolutions—Speeches of Hon. Levi Chatfield, Mayor Wood, John R. Hackett, and others.

Whenever "Mozart" calls, it is needless to say that there will be at least a numerous response from that part of the Democracy which owes allegiance to the rival of Tammany, and the ratification meeting held last evening at the Cooper Institute disappointed no one in regard either to the numbers or enthusiasm of the audience. In character and intelligence, they perhaps compared unfavorably with those who filled the hall a few evenings since, and the standing and quality of the speakers (with one or two exceptions) was not such as to promise a remarkably rich treat of eloquence. Music and torches, however, by sweetness and brilliancy, did much to make up for any shortcomings in other respects

The absence of all mottoes and banners, or ornamentation of any kind, was somewhat remarkable, at a time when such an abundance of bunting marks every gathering.

At 7¾ o'clock, Mr. Geo. C. Genet called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Levi C. Chatfield, who came forward and was received with enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chatfield said—Fellow-citizens: although my friend, the Chairman of the Mozart Committee, did not put the negative of the proposition upon my taking the Chair, I shall nevertheless assume that I am here with the unanimous consent of this audience. [Applause.] Of course I am not insensible to the compliment that is contained in this expression of your partiality in calling upon me to preside as Chairman of this meeting. I have not, as this audience very well knows, mingled very much in the political contests of the last six or eight years. It has not been because I have been at all wanting in my appreciation of the great interests that are by our form of government committed to the keeping of the people of this country. Other causes have interfered with that active participation in those great concerns of the nation which, as you all know, I formerly indulged in to a considerable extent. The meeting to-night—this room filled as it is to its utmost capacity with the freemen of this country—admonish me that as yet these people have not forgotten that they have rights to guard, interests to protect, great and abiding principles to express, and that they are not yet prepared to forget that they live under a Constitution, and are obedient to the laws that have been framed under that Constitution. [Applause.] Heretofore, when the time has approached for holding our annual elections, we have gone to the polls and expressed our sentiments in a peaceful manner; no matter under what banner we enlist ourselves, no matter whether the flag which covered us was inscribed with the word Democrat or Whig, or Republican, or National Democrat. We went to the polls to exercise this great privilege of American freemen as friends and brethren—as well, wishers to the best interests of the country. [Applause.] We have yet, gentlemen, great interests to protect. Thank God we have yet a country to care for. We have yet a Constitution that is the supreme law of the land. We have yet principles, that have made us a great nation, to subserve and protect. We have the right left us of expressing our sentiments and of going to the polls and there elect our own officers. [Applause.] I am not prepared, notwithstanding the great perils which surround us, notwithstanding we hear upon every hand the admonition that party lines and party organizations should be surrendered—I am not prepared, notwithstanding all this, to surrender the organization of the Democratic Party. [Loud applause.] I have believed all my life, and I believe yet, that the principles of that great party are the principles which alone can make this country great—[applause]—which alone can secure us in our great interests. I have yet to learn—and I have lived over fifty years, and all the time, I believe, been somewhat of a thinker upon political affairs—I have yet to learn that the great principles of human equality and of self-government are not as worthy of defence to-day as they were when the commission to command the army of the United States was conferred upon George Washington. [Applause.] And these principles have been protected until within a few years by the Democratic Party; and the country has gone forward as no country under the canopy of heaven ever marched before, in prosperity, in progress, in wealth, in development, in intelligence, under the patronage and protection of the Democratic Party. I believe that yet, although the aspect of things is dark enough, the principles of that party will bring this country out of its peril. I am not prepared to say that they will restore this country to its condition before these troubles began; because I am not so blind as not to see that the termination of our present difficulty may be that our country will be left prostrate, loaded with debt, and desolate with the death of the loved ones who have gone to the war to protect us. If necessary to protect our rights, the blood of my son, and the blood if your children shall fatten the soil of Virginia, or shall smoke upon the arid plains of Georgia or South Carolina. [Applause.] Should it be necessary that this sacrifice be made, I trust that every true American will feel as the patriarch Abraham felt when he took his son to the mountain to immolate him in obedience to the commands of the Almighty. I feel that my son, now serving in the United States army, I can sacrifice even him, although he is the only son I have who has arrived at man's estate, if by surrendering his blood I can purchase for my country the prosperity which surrounded us everywhere before this struggle commenced. [Applause.] I have felt a little disinclination to appear here to-night and preside over this meeting, because it will be expected that upon taking the Chair I shall make some remarks, and I feared, as I have all my life been accustomed to express my sentiments freely upon all subjects, that I might utter sentiments here that might be opposed to the sentiments of some of the audience, and the notions of a great many that are outside this audience. I am not here to inquire into the causes of this war. I have the gratification and the satisfaction of feeling that in those causes I have never participated, and of believing that none of my Democratic brethren, those that were truly of the Democratic family, participated in the feelings which gave birth to the troubles and perils which now surround us. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the great party to which I belong has never been abolitionist in its sentiments. [Applause.] I have the satisfaction of knowing that no one of that great family has ever thought more of the black man than of the white one. None of us, gentlemen, not one, is responsible for the utterance and predominance of those principles which lie at the foundation of this great secession movement. I know that during the campaign of the last Fall, here, in this spot, and elsewhere all over the country, we admonished those that have precipitated this country into its present perils, that if they carried into effect the principles that were uttered at Chicago and incorporated in that platform, that civil and internecine war must necessarily be the consequence. They were admonished; but the spirit of Abolitionism seemed to prevail. They said to us, "Oh, they dare not fight." And a gang of men paraded these streets night after night, preceded by torches and lanterns—men that were called "Wide-Awakes," I believe. [Laughter.] In answer to those admonitions of the Democratic Party, they said to us, "What if they do fight? We can whip the South before the breakfast bell, and all creation before dinner." [Laughter.] Gentlemen, where are those Wide-Awakes now? Go search in your army. Go to the van of that army. Go to the situations most exposed and most dangerous. Go to the navy, and search there, and you will search in vain to find any of these valorous Wide-Awakes. [Laughter and cheers.] They are not there. [Laughter.] No, gentlemen, the war that has been prosecuted, is prosecuted at the expense of Democratic blood. [Cheers.] I am not saying this, gentlemen, by way of discouragement; for I say if the war is necessary, and it is now upon us, in God's name let us prosecute it. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Instead of that, what is the spectacle? What will be the history of the last six months? We will commence with the glorious victory at Bethel; from there yoh will go to Vienna, and from there you will go to Bull Run, and from Bull Run to the last place—the name of which I don't remember.

A Voice—Bull Run.

Mr. Chatfield—Well, Bull Run—and there you will find these splendid victories that are to make us not only renowned at home, but renowned abroad. What did I hear to-day, as coming from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States—as coming from George B. McClellan, General? [Loud cheers.] In a communication, somewhat of a private character, to a Senator of Congress, that he dare not fight on the Potomac. ["Hear, hear," and hisses.] So that we shall have no more battles, I trust, this Fall. We have now got in the field some five hundred thousand men, who have congregated about Washington and its vicinity, and this army has to be supported, at an expense of two millions and a half a day, and yet we are to have no more battles, this Fall. Why? Because the Commander-in-Chief has said he dare not fight. [Hisses and cheers.] Now, gentlemen, what is the English of this? Why, that this country will, in the first place, be placed under a heavier load of debt than any country on the face of earth. And in the next place, gentlemen, there is nothing more sure, in my humble judgment; the sun is not more certain to rise to-morrow, than that the independence and neutrality of the Confederated States of America will be recognized by England and France, and by other European nations. [Hisses and cheers, and marks of disapprobation.] I utter simply, gentlemen, my candid judgment, and don't ask any man, in the world to be responsible for anything I say. [Cheers.] I utter that as a prediction, and base my prediction upon current events which are passing under my eye, and which, to my mind, are uncontradictory, that in less than six months that Government will be recognized by the Government of Europe. [Hisses and cheers.]

I said in the outset that I disliked to talk [illegible] have been a Democrat all my life, and all my [illegible] have been in the habit of uttering my own sentiments. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, let us understand that there is something beside the present moment for us to consider. If men at the present day can be arrested and placed in a dungeon in a fortress, without any accusation having been made, or no opportunity to prove his innocence, and the *habeas corpus* suspended, I ask how long will this country be a country? [Hisses and cheers.] If my remarks are offensive, gentlemen, I will suspend them. [Hisses, and cries of "Go on," "Go on."] Why, every one of you have a mind, as well as I have, and you know this. I admit I would prosecute this war with vigilance and to the end—[loud cheers]—but I would take care, gentlemen, that in the meantime I did not surrender my liberties as a man and as a citizen. [Here Hon. Fernando Wood entered the Hall and was enthusiastically received.] Mr. Chatfield continued: I have made these remarks, gentlemen, for the purpose of saying again that I believe our safety consists in preserving our party organization and carrying into effect the principles of the party—[cheers]—and voting for this nomination. We have good men to vote for, and I call on all men to stand firm by the ticket and to support it faithfully. Thanking you, gentlemen, for this honor you have conferred upon me, I will retire. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. John K. Hackett then read a long address, indicative of what sort of Union Democracy Mozart Hall professes and intends to put in practice at the ballot-box next Tuesday—an address which may be said to have contained the spirit of Mr. Chatfield's remarks toned down for publication. Thereupon followed a series of resolutions, of which the main object was to sustain Mr. James Lynch for Sheriff.

Mayor Wood then came forward and delivered the subjoined address:

SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

Fellow-Citizens: The call upon which we have assembled to-night declares that the "only hope of the country is the National Democracy." In my judgment this is true—there is now no other resource. This popular element is our only and sole reliance. It was this that successfully carried the Colonies through the war of the Revolution—the nation through the subsequent war with Great Britain; through the celebrated Whisky insurrection, which was as formidable as this at its commencement—the Government through the war which nullification attempted to wage in South Carolina—and through the war with Mexico.

All of these conflicts were met and successfully settled by the National Democracy, acting through agents of like principles. I do not wish or intend to impugn the sincerity or conduct of those who are now administering our public affairs at Washington. I believe they do the best they can under the circumstances. We must sustain the President in his present effort with every resource at our command. His cause is our cause—it is the cause of the country, and of justice, law and right. I would interpose no partisan opposition to the Government—yet, at the same time, I can never yield the independent right of thought and manly criticism. The popular impulses of the American heart are patriotic, and, after all, furnish the best safeguard against anarchy, rebellion and civil war. The most conservative Government in the world has been made up of Democracies. Democracy has furnished the best statesmen of this Continent. It has carried this country through every storm, and raised it to the highest condition of prosperity, of civilization and of national grandeur. As it has thus been the main pillar in our political fabric, so, in my opinion, it is now the only support upon which the Government can successfully rely. Let us continue and cherish it. What if the clouds lower? As foreboding as is now the political firmament, yet I see the bright expanse of day breaking dimly through the distance. Let us stand firm. The success of the National Democracy of this City will carry hope and confidence to the drooping spirits of the people. The Mozart Hall organization is the only National Democratic organization in this City. It is the only party which represents the National Democracy. Let us sustain it. Its success is certain, —and at no distant day, from this nucleus, shall arise a great national organization, spreading through every county and every State of the North. From this hour and this election, it will expand until in 1864—it will have assumed proportions which will overshadow the nation, and bring together the divided and hostile communities which now stand arrayed in deadly conflict. This shall be done! The Union shall be preserved, and all of the States of the Confederacy shall once more meet as a communion of sisterhood.

But, fellow-citizens, I came not here to-night to discuss national politics. On the great question of sustaining the Government, as such, there is perhaps little difference of opinion in this community. We are all for the preservation of the Union—all for the maintenance of Governmental authority—all for the prompt execution of the laws and general obedience thereto—and all for the restoration of domestic tranquility, and a return to that happy and prosperous national condition which a short twelve months since we enjoyed in such abundance.

I know there are those who will deny the prevalence of these views, and who set up for themselves the position of the exclusive advocates of the Government, denouncing all others as traitors. Indeed, it is evident that some of these exclusive patriots, though warmly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, are not indifferent to the advancement of their own political or pecuniary fortunes. In this City, within a few weeks, we have seen a half dozen political organizations created, each claiming to be, *par excellence*, the friends of the Union; and no better evidence can be furnished of the sterling patriotism of our people than that all of these factions have striven to outvell each other in this general war-cry. Whilst I do not doubt the sincerity of these self-constituted Union-saving conclaves, yet in the recent struggles between them to obtain the control of the most valuable City offices, I must say that a suspicion has been aroused that other motives than public good have had something to do with their creation. It is difficult to see what connection there is between the election of a Coroner or a Sheriff and *the saving of the Union*, and yet to read the proceedings of the late conferences to arrange their differences, one would suppose that the fate of the country was dependent upon making somebody Sheriff, some other body District-Attorney, and some other body Coroner.

Now, my friends, what arrant nonsense is all this? The Northern heart beats soundly and firmly upon the great question now agitating the country. So far as sustaining the Government is concerned, it is not dependent upon a party, much less upon any number of miserable factions. The whole country is the sustaining power of this cause, and the efforts making in this City to appropriate it to the selfish purpose of obtaining local political power and profit should be visited by public reprobation rather than the support and indorsement which these tricksters anticipate.

We have heard much of treason, but in my opinion there is no such thing in our midst. There are two crimes with which the citizens of New-York cannot be charged—these are *treason* and *cowardice*. With us there are no such things; we are loyal to the Government, and we have met every requisition to sustain it. We have given not only our treasure, but have freely offered up our best blood. Without disparagement to others, the bravest men who have taken up arms in this cause are citizens of New-York, and not a single instance of recreancy or cowardice has occurred among them. I know that an effort is now being made to affect the character for personal courage of our candidate for Sheriff—Honest James Lynch.

It is alleged that he demanded his discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment, though the battle of Bull Run was to be fought the day following. My friends he was at Washington City when that battle was fought.

Though but a private in the ranks, the course of the company to which he was attached is wrongfully attributed to him. He is made responsible for it. He is made responsible for it all. This accusation has no other foundation than the fact that he was attached to the Eighth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, and one of the Varian Battery, having volunteered to defend the Capital under the three months' call of the President. This company left New-York with a few hours' notice. Mr. Lynch, a man of business, suddenly, upon the call of the President, volunteered his service, and without preparation left everything to respond to the call of patriotism. During the whole period of his service at Washington he had undergone laborious services and great sacrifices—and always stood ready to discharge every duty and encounter every danger. Indeed, so devoted was he to these duties, it is within my own personal knowledge, that he declined the high post of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Mozart Regiment, because it required his abandonment of the post of danger he then held in Virginia. He preferred to remain with his regiment on duty in Virginia as a private in the ranks, than to return to New-York while his services were required elsewhere; and to the immediate complaint that he demanded his discharge aud "retired to the music of the enemy's cannon" upon the eve of the battle of Bull Run, I know the fact to be otherwise. The battle of Bull Run was not even contemplated at that time. When his term had expired, he tendered his services to continue, provided there was a prospect of an engagement. So far from expecting an engagement, he was assured that there was no immediate prospect of one. He then continued with his associates on their return to New-York. What would his calumniators have had him do? Remain a lone soldier when the command to which he was attached had been discharged? Or what would probably have suited them better, joined some other regiment and been among the slain or wounded at the subsequent battle of Bull Run? If he had thus been removed out of the way of other candidates for the Sheriffalty, he would not be the object of so much abuse and calumny at this time. But, my friends, James Lynch is no coward! *He belongs to a race that never produces cowards.* The Milesians are brave men by tradition. If an Irishman has fixed national characteristics they are personal courage, love of arms, and fidelity to the cause he espouses. This charge of cowardice or recreancy to duty, or whatever they may call it, against Mr. Lynch, is an insult to the Irishmen of New-York. It is a charge against them all, and as such I call upon them to resent it. What, has it come to this? Shall the brave men who have filled our regiments and endured the privations, dangers and sacrifices of this war be told that a common soldier in the ranks is to be held responsible for the conduct of a whole [illegible] or a company? My word for the conversation, if there be any, is not to be found among the rank and file. If those who lead our armies were as devoted, loyal and courageous as the men they lead, we would have no Bull Run disasters. But it sometimes happens that the drunken or timid commander attempts to hide his own misconduct behind the defenseless men he commands. Unable to succeed, he blames others for the failure, but if successful, he too often struts in the plumage which belongs to the men who did the fighting. And the soldier returns home in rags to his half-starved wife and children, whilst the man whom he has made by his bravery and endurance is made an Emperor of so far as public praise is concerned. Now it is time that this should stop and the men that really endure suffering and hardship should be rewarded.

But, my friends, I have devoted too much time to the defence of Mr. Lynch. I am sure, with the honest and intelligent men of New-York he needs no defence. He has lived among us over a quarter of a century. His whole life from early boyhood, has been passed in our midst. I defy, then, his enemies to lay their finger upon an act not that of a good citizen and an honest man. As a father and a husband he is beyond reproach, and as a friend and citizen he has been ever faithful and law-abiding. Unlike others who are now seeking popular support, he has eaten no bread not the result of his own industry. He never held but one office, and that you gave him, as a Governor of the Alms-house. It was an honorary trust, without compensation, but even that he was soon deprived of by legislation. He was basely driven from it. Let us avenge that wrong by electing him Sheriff of the County, and, for one, let me say, it is my determination to stand by him until his rights are vindicated and he is restored to official place and power. He is poor—he needs the office for which he is a candidate. Let us give it to him, and make one combined and determined effort to vindicate his good name in this way.

I have detained you too long, and now conclude by calling upon the Democracy to stand firm in this contest, and, my word for it, a great political triumph awaits us.

After Mayor Wood, Messrs. Harrington and Swackhamer made speeches in the same strain, when the meeting adjourned.

There was an outside stand, whereon Mr. P. G. Moloney presided, and several persons of inferior celebrity delivered themselves of Democratic doctrine in behalf of Mozart Hall in general, and James Lynch in particular. No very great enthusiasm was manifested.

CITY POLITICS.

The Election Returns.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The Canvassers of every Election District will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the Agent.

Numerous attempts having been maee, which in many instances were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the Canvassers and Poll Clerks at previous elections, the undersigned would request the Canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filling the blanks, which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals composing the Associated Press are the *Journal of Commerce, Herald, Times, Tribune. Express, Sun, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiscr, World, Staats Zeitung, Demokrat* and *Courrier des Etats Unis.*

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent of the Assobiated Press.

TO EDITORS, AGENTS AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Office of the Associated Press,
New-York, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

Gentlemen: In order to simplify and make easy your duties and ours on election night, we beg to ask your particular attention to the following requests:

1. Send on election night *only* the vote for Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Canal Commissioner for the short term (to fill vacancy,) and for these three officers give us the figures in full.

2. Send on election night, or as soon after the polls close as possible, the names and politics of Senators and Assemblymen known or believed to have been elected, but do *not* give us the figures.

By complying strictly with the above requests, every daily paper in the State will be able to give the general result in the State on the morning following the election.

Please be particular to give us the *county*, as well as the town or district, to which your dispatches may refer.

Respectfully,
D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent Associated Press.

The German Union League.

The German Union League met at 8 o'clock, last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. Hieronymus Wilhelm in the Chair, and T. Manchot Acting Secretary.

After reading and adopting the Minutes of the last meeting, the resignation of J. J. Freedman, late Secretary of the League, was accepted, and Mr. F. R. Hartmann elected to fill the vacancy.

The resignation of Mr. A. Willmann, the Treasurer of the Association, was likewise received and acted upon, in the election of Mr. R. Lindheim to the position thus left open.

Mr. Willmann put his resignation upon the score of an abandonment by the League of article 5 in their constitution, which excludes candidates of the "Mucker" or fanatical Temperance and Sunday Law Party from the pale of German suffrage. The departure was deemed to have taken place in the rejection of Mr. Smith, and the acceptance of a candidate for the District-Attorneyship, who had been charged with "muckerei" or fanaticism.

Upon motion of Mr. Dittenhoeffer, a Committee of two for each Ward was appointed to attend the polls and take care of the interests of the League candidates upon elect on day, after which the League at an early hour adjourned to meet again on published call.

During the evening, it was stated, in conversation, that James M. Smith, Esq., would hardly accept a nomination from the Liquor-Dealers' Associations alone.

Sixth Senatorial District.

An enthusiastic meeting of the voters of the Sixth Senatorial District was held, last evening, at Irving Hall, for the ratification of the nomination of Mr. Washington Smith for Senator from the above District. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. A. Cowdin, who, in a neat address, stated the object of the meeting. Speeches were made by Hon. F. A. Conkling, Mr. E. C. Benedict, Mr. Charles Spencer, Mr. S. B. Dutcher, Isaac Dayton, and Augustus J. Dow. Mr. Spencer briefly stated the condition of the various candidates, and gave various and good reasons why Mr. Smith should receive the votes of all loyal citizens. Resolutions indorsing Mr. H. J. Raymond as candidate for the Seventh Assembly District were read and enthusiastically adopted by all present. At a late hour the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the candidates presented.

Fourth Senatorial District—Mr. Watson Withdraws.

No. 290 Broadway, New-York,
Friday, Nov. 1, 1861,

James H. Corwin, Esq., Chairman Republican Convention Fourth Senatorial District:

Dear Sir: I am constrained to retire from the candidacy unanimously tendered me by the Convention over which you presided.

The members of that Convention do not need to be informed that I have been, from the first, warmly in favor of so uniting the votes of all true men at the coming election, that its result shall be an unmistakable and effective expression of the devotion and patriotism of the people of this City at this momentous crisis in our national affairs.

The Union Convention in our Senatorial District has presented a candidate whom I can cordially support, believing him to be a firm friend of the Union and a vigorous supporter of the Government. By the aid of the Republican voters of the District he can be elected. I have no doubt as to their duty in the matter, nor as to my own.

Duly appreciating the honor conferred upon me, and entertaining the highest personal respect for the gentlemen composing the Republican Convention, I should cheerfully remain their candidate were my convictions of duty less clear. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN H. WATSON.

Collector Barney and the People's Union Ticket.

In reply to an inquiry addressed to Collector Barney, by a prominent Republican official in Brooklyn, whether he had declared that he would discharge any person employed in the Custom-house who should vote at the ensuing election for any other than the People's ticket, Mr. Barney wrote the following at the end of the letter of inquiry:

I have neither made nor authorized the threat above mentioned. My judgment and my sympathies are with the Union movement, and I shall vote accordingly at the ensuing election.

It is plain that the Governmeat will be best sustained by the United action of its friends, and I do not see how any friend of the Administration can consistently oppose such actions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HIRAM BARNEY.

Custom-House, New-York, Nov. 1, 1861.

Ratification Meeting—Seventh Senatorial District.

A mass meeting was held last evening at Stevens' Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, to ratify the nominations of John J. Phelps, for Senator of the Seventh District, and Captain R. Burnside, the nominee for the Thirteenth Assembly District. The meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, was addressed by M. H. Smith, Capt. R. Burnside, J. J. Phelps, Richard Busteed, and others. Resolutions were unanimously passed, indorsing the candidates and pledging the aid of the meeting to put down Rynard B. Connolly, the opposition candidate for Senator in that district.

Seventh Assembly District—Withdrawal of E. H. Phelps, Esq.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

Mr. Nelson D. Thayer, Secretary of the Republican Seventh Assembly District Convention:

Dear Sir: Circumstances have rendered the duty imperative that I should decline the Republican nomination for member of Assembly for this District. In so doing I am in no degree unmindful of the honor conferred upon me by the generous confidence of my Republican fellow-citizens, whom I personally esteem and whom I would gladly serve.

I believe now as fully as ever that the welfare of the State and nation is safest in the hands of the Republican Party, which has a responsible organization and established principles, and to that party I shall retain fealty till its maintenance shall cease to be required by the public good. The honest administration of the General and State Governments, the early payment of our State indebtedness, the vigorous prosecution of the war till not a rebel exists to raise a hand against the Union, are objects which every loyal member of that party desires, and they can none of them be evaded or compromised without incalculable mischief to the country. Respectfully yours,
EDWARD R. PHELPS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

Brilliant Reception—Breakfast at the Astor House—Speeches, Toasts, etc

The arrival of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, many of whose members are nearly related to soldiers of the gallant Fifteenth from the same State, which suffered so terribly in the late disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff, created quite a sensation in our City yesterday.

At about 10 o'clock, the fine steamer *Connecticut* appeared from up the Sound, and at that hour the docks and wharves, and even the adjacent house-tops, were crowded with multitudes, who received the Yankee boys with immense cheering.

Some time was lost in disembarking, but at length this somewhat difficult task was performed, and the glistening line advanced along Vestry-street and Broadway into the Park, which was already graced by the military array of the New-Hampshire Battery and Connecticut Regiment, thus exhibiting the warlike spirit of three New-England States in the same picture.

The Massachusetts men were marched into the Barracks, where a plentiful and substantial repast had been provided for them, and once thoroughly cared for, the officers of the regiment were conducted to the Astor-House. During the interval that elapsed before they were called to breakfast, an opportunity was afforded to inspect the character and appearance of the corps.

It consists of 1,030 hearty, stalwart men, chiefly from Worcester, the "Heart of the Commonwealth," as it is usually styled in the Bay State. The troops were clad in full United States regulation style, viz.: the heavy dark blue frock and greyish pantaloons, and armed with imported rifled muskets, lately received from Europe. They wore, also, the broad-rimmed felt hat of the regular service. The train consisted of two ambulances, five commissariat and twelve baggage wagons. The whole force numbered seven entire companies recruited in Worcester, and the rest from Fitchburgh, Milford and Templeton. Of the whole companies, C consisted of Irishmen, and D of Germans.

The roster of officers is as follows:

Colonel—Edwin Upton, of Fitchburgh. Lieutenant-Colonel—Augustus B. R. Sprague, of Worcester. Major—Mathew J. McCafferty, of Worcester. Adjutant—Elijah A. Harkness, of Worcester. Quartermaster—Wm. O. Brown, of Fitchburgh. Surgeon—Dr. J. Marcus Rice, of Worcester. Assistant-Surgeon—Theron Temple, of Belchertown. Chaplain—Rev. Horace James, of Worcester. Sergeant-Major—Charles H. Davis, of Worcester. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Edward A. Brown, of Fitchburgh. Commissary-Sergeant—Elbridge G. Watkins, of Worcester. Hospital Steward—Dr. Samuel Flagg, of Worcester. Band-leader—William E. Gilmore, of Pawtucket. Co. A, of Worcester—Captain, Josiah Pickett; Lieutenants, Francis E. Goodwin, Merritt B. Bessey. Co. B, of Milford—Captain, Willard Clark; Lieutenants, Wm. Emery, Wm. F. Draper. Co. C, consisting of twenty-two from Boston, and the remainder from Worcester and vicinity—Captain, Cornelius G. Atwood, of Boston; Lieutenants, James Tucker, of Boston, and Merrick F. Prouty, of Spencer. Co. D, of Worcester—Captain, Albert H. Foster; Lieutenants, George S. Campbell, George H. Spaulding. Co. E, of Worcester—Captain, Thomas O'Neil; Lieutenants—Wm. Daly, Henry McConville. Co. F, of Fitchburgh—Captain, Charles H. Foss; Lieutenants, Levi Lawrence, J. H. Richardson. Co. G, of Worcester, (German)—Captain, Louis Wagley; Lieutenants, Henry M. Richter, Frederick Weigand. Co. H, of Worcester—Captain, Oson Moulton; Lieutenants, David M. Woodward, Nathaniel H. Foster. Co. I, of Templeton—Captain, Veranus P. Parkhurst; Lieutenants, J. B. Smith, Amos Buffum. Co. K, of Worcester—Captain, J. Waldo Denny; Lieutenants, Samuel Harrington, James M. Drennan.

Col. Upton was formerly Adjutant of the Third Battalion Worcester Rifles, and with his new regiment, has been stationed, for some five weeks past, at Camp Lincoln, near the town of Worcester.

On Tuesday last, a fine stand of American colors was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Worcester, amid great jubilee, and, on Wednesday, Gov. Andrew, with his full Staff, among whom Cols. Ritchie and Wetherell were specially remarked, reviewed the corps, and in a highly animating speech exhorted it to sustain the Constiution and avenge the blood of the slaughtered Fifteenth. He also complimented the Twenty-fifth in glowing terms.

By the time this information had been gleaned, the party at the Astor House were summoned to their repast.

The dining-hall was handsomely decorated, and three long tables, set forth with the usual skill and taste of "mine host" of the Astor, offered an abundant array of fish, flesh, fowl and farinacea in season, flanked with neat groups of bouquets and baskets of fruit.

Col. Upton occupied the centre of the dais at the transverse table with Col. Samuel Weber, of the Staff of Gov. Berry, of New-Hampshire, on his right, and Lieut.-Col. Howe on his left. A bevy of ladies graced the adjacent spaces. Neatly-printed bills of fare lay beside the plate of every guest, and at 12 the repast was served. A good half-hour having been allowed for the comfort of the inner man, Lieut.-Col. Howe at length opened the proceedings with a brief address, calling upon Col. Upton to respond:

Lieut.-Col. Howe here read the following toast, handed in, he said, by a lady:

"*The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers*—True sons of the noble old Bay State, every pulsation of whose heart is true to the Constitution and the Union." [Tremendous cheering.]

Col. Upton very briefly expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown him.

Col. Howe next introduced Lieut.-Col. Sprague.

Lieut.-Col. Sprague was then received with great warmth. After expressing his acknowledgments for the attention shown him, he alluded feelingly to the merits and services of Brig.-Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, who was present, and sat near him, and concluded an eloquent exhortation to his companions in arms to face their work with the highest hope and confidence, by uttering the fervent prayer that the close of the conflict and the restoration of the Union might add to the glorious attributes of our country in enabling all of us to say from North to South and East to West,

"Here breathes no slave!"

[Prolonged cheering, and music—"God Save our Native Land."]

Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, to whose division the Twenty-fifth is to be attached, and whose name elicited fresh plaudits, on rising, was hailed with much enthusiasm.

He spoke of the hearty greeting extended to him, just before, by a regiment from a sister State, Connecticut—[cheers]—and expressed his pleasure at having so large a part of his division made up of such noble troops from the Northeast. The General concluded by reminding the Twenty-fifth that they had a double duty to perform, viz: not only to support the cause, but to avenge their fallen comrades of the Fifteenth. [Vehement applause and music, "The Star Spangled Banner."]

Col. Samuel Weber, of the Staff of Gov. Berry, of New-Hampshire, followed in a brief but effective address touching the objects of the war, and remarking that he was on his way southward in charge of the New-Hampshire Battery, which he had assisted in raising on the very ground that held the bones of John Stark! [Cheers.]

Lieut.-Col. Howe here said he would introduce a son of Massachusetts, who had served under Washington, whom he well remembered, had saluted Alexander Hamilton, and since those days served gallantly in the war of 1812. He had been for forty years a resident of his native Massachusetts, and for fifty in New-York. He (the Colonel) had been compelled to resort to all kinds of devices to get the banner of the "Bay State" out of the old man's hands, so tenaciously he clung to it. He had seen him here in the Summer when the thermometer stood at 98°, to carry that flag from the foot of Fourteenth-street to the Battery! [Tremendous applause.] Spoke Mr. Busteed to respond. [Applause.]

"I venerate gentlemen," said he, with bold and hearty countenance and tall, erect form, as at once he raised the age his flowing white locks crowned, rose near the head of the centre table, and, in a voice nearly inaudible, owing to agitation, stated that he had stood in Washington's command on the heights of Boston, had saluted Alexander Hamilton and given him the countersign. He had also been in the United States service in 1812, and had risen from the position of fourth to that of third corporal. He would go, now, against "these thieves and robbers" of the South were he of lawful age! [Great cheering and mirth.] Yea! were that not the difficulty he would be in Washington before to-morrow night! He could stop a bullet, and everybody could do something. He had no son, but he had four grandsons and two nephews now serving in the war. He had spent $500 in the outfit of a Lieutenant-Colonel and $100 more to help a Captain, to whom he had given a revolver, telling him he expected to hear a good report from it! [Cheers and laughter.] And he knew he would hear a good report from it.

Even the women could aid the cause. If his friends could go to-night, to a house not far from No. 108 Seventh-street, they would see his wife (a nice young woman although he *was* an old man,) [applause and hilarity] sitting there with her sister, two neices and two Irish servant girls, knitting stockings for the soldiers, (tremendous cheering,) and they expected to have fifty pair done before New-Year's. [Redoubled applause.] He was descended from the oldest settler at Cambridge, and in Francis Jackson's history of Newtown it would be seen that there were no less than forty-five Jacksons in the American Revolutionary War. His father fought at Saratoga, and drew up a draft of the Articles of capitulation, which were signed by Gen. Burgoyne. [Prolonged cheering.] He still had the copy in his possession. Gen. Banks had a little of the same blood in him. [Cheers.] He would only say, in conclusion, Sons of Massachusetts "arise and take up the sword! for such was the command given unto Moses."

The venerable speaker was instantly surrounded and congratulated as he resumed his seat.

Parke Godwin, Esq., very forcibly and at some length denounced all idea of compromise; paid a high tribute to the military and to Massachusetts, which, he said, had been first in the War of Independence, and had set the purest and brightest example there, as she had shed the earliest and latest blood. So, in the present war, had she first ensanguined the streets of Baltimore, and last, the slopes of the Potomac at Ball's Bluff. [Great applause.]

Mr. Godwin thus terminated: Being dead, they yet speak, and it is for you to say whether their death shall be avenged. Swear it by their bones bleaching on a hostile shore; swear it by Lexington and Concord; swear it by all that is glorious in our common existence, that they shall be fully, richly avenged. [Immense and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Godwin, in the course of his remarks, quoted a letter from a young officer on Gen. McClellan's Staff, in which he stated the impression to be prevailing among the troops at Washington that the politicians meant to compromise and "sell out" the war, but that they—the soldiers—did not intend to be sold out! They were 300,000 well equipped men, and were determined to fight this battle through! The speaker added that, could a McClellan or a Burnside lead, they would march on and put this pleasant work right through. It must be done now, even should they have to strike till the last armed rebel fell! All obstacles, administrations, bad roads, aye 450,000 rebels, backed by 4,000,000 of negroes, were nothing! The war must decide something and the question was superior to all interests, local, domestic, or State. The Constitution of the United States, and civil and religious liberty must prevail all over this continent.

These sentiments were constantly and warmly applauded.

Lieut. Hathaway gave the following sentiment:

Our True Sons.—Those born in the spirit of liberty and baptized into a love for our country, from whatever land they hail! Mothered by our flag, they are the sons of our country!

Major Matthew J. McCaffery, as an adopted citizen, was loudly called upon and briefly responded.

Lieut. Hathaway, then, in appropriate words, offered the sentiment:

"Look upon these heart-offerings! Among them is none that touches more hearts, causing them to weep and rejoice, a sacrifice to those who give, a blessing to those who receive, than the patriotic Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth, Rev. Horace James."

Mr. James responded in a very chaste and beautiful address, like wise repelling all dreams of compromise. On the 1st of November, just eighteen years ago, and about the same hour, he had, by the superposition of consecrated hands, been dedicated to the service of the Christian Ministry. He would now rededicate himself to the service of truth and the spirit of the age upon the battle-field. Right is right, as God is God! Our cause must triumph; then—

"To doubt, would be disloyalty,
To falter, would be sin."

[Prolonged plaudits.]

Mr. Busteed then presented the toast:

The Clergy—A pillar of fire by night and of cloud by day. Our army, like Israel's of old, may safely follow where they lead. May their number never be less!

Mr. Parke Godwin here announced the presence of Col. Ellsworth's father, who, upon being called by Lieut.-Col. Howe, came forward and received the cheers and attentions of the company.

The band then playing "Home, Sweet Home," and the hour approaching 4 P. M., the party slowly separated, the officers immediately repairing to the Park barracks, whence, after half an hour's delay, the regiment filed out past the City Hall to Broadway, marching along to Cortlandt-street, and down the latter thoroughfare to Jersey City Ferry, amid the acclamations of a vast concourse that lined the whole route, on either side, and singing, in low chorus, John Brown's Hymn to the accompaniment of the full band.

The departure from the dock, the scene crossing the river on the huge ferry-boat which was bedecked with flags, the vast multitude at the Jersey Railroad-dépôt, and the outgoing of the train amid the huzzas of ten thousand throats, formed a grand spectacle.

The transit of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts will long be remembered.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

Yesterday afternoon, this regiment, which has been encamped for the last five weeks near Hartford arrived in this City, *en route* for the seat of war. On landing at Pier No. 3, North River, the men were